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The Hongkong Telegraph.

FOUNDED 1867 NO. 22,253

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FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1927.

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SHANGHAI FEARS FIGHTING.

DEFLECTION AT HANGCHOW POSSIBLE.

NAVAL FORCE DISARMS TROOPS AT CHINKIANG.

MORE TENSION AT CANTON.

Owing to a feared defection at Hangchow, the big city about 100 miles to the south-west of Shanghai, there is the possibility of fighting again breaking out in the region of the northern port.

There has been rather alarming trouble at Chinkiang, owing to the attempted seizure of a number of junks lying alongside Jardine's hulk. A landing party was sent from warships and the attempt was frustrated. Chinese troops were disarmed and evicted.

Owing to fire and explosions at an ammunition dump at Wuchang there have been a number of military and civilian casualties there. Over the river at Hankow, M. Borodin has a loaded trap waiting to take him northwards.

Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang has invited Marshal Chiang Kai-shek to a conference to discuss the proposed resumption of the Northern campaign as well as a suggested reconciliation with Hankow.

It is reported to-day from Canton that there is considerable tension in the City, owing to a belief that forces favourable to the Hankow Government are advancing across the Kwangtung border.

FENG TRIES TO PATCH QUARREL.

TROOP MOVEMENT.

Much Yangtze Activity.

Kiukiang, July 28.

Troops continue to arrive at Kiukiang from up the river. The majority of them, after a brief stay here, proceed down the river. The examination of steamers at Hukow is in abeyance for the moment, but it is not known when the searching will be resumed.—*Naval Wireless*.

ROUBLE AT CHINKIANG.

Landing Party Disarms Troops.

Chinkiang, July 28.

Troops continue to arrive here from up the river, and some of them made an attempt to commandeer several junks from Jardine's hulk. The attempt was frustrated by a landing party sent from the warships. The landing party disarmed the troops concerned in the attempt and evicted them. Some time later the confiscated rifles were returned to the Colonel of the regiment concerned.

The Commissioner of Foreign Affairs has again communicated with Marshal Chiang Kai-shek regarding the occupation by troops of foreign premises.—*Naval Wireless*.

FENG AS MEDIATOR.

Invites Chiang to Parley.

Shanghai, July 29.

General Feng Yu-hsiang wired to Nanking yesterday asking that he go up to Kaifeng immediately to discuss important questions concerning the anti-North expedition and a reconciliation with Hankow.

Marshal Chiang will leave for Kaifeng in a few days, together with General Chan Ming-shui.

According to Nanking reports, two divisions of General Feng Yu-hsiang's troops have arrived at Hsichow to take active part in the Shantung military campaign.

Fighting in Shantung is becoming more severe, according to another Nanking report.

Marshal Chang Tsun-chang's army defends the southern bank of the Yellow River and Sun Chuan-fang's defends the northern bank.—*Nan Chung Pao*.

MISHAP AT WUCHANG.

Ammunition Dump on Fire.

Hankow, July 28. Fully equipped official trains and motor cars have been prepared and are now waiting to take Borodin to Chinkiang.

An ammunition dump at Wuchang caught fire on Tuesday, the explosion and fire resulting in several casualties amongst the military and civil populations.—*Naval Wireless*.

EXCESSIVE RAINS IN INDIA.

WIDE AREAS INUNDATED AND DAMAGED.

1,000 HOUSES COLLAPSE.

Bombay, July 28.

Phenomenal rains in Gujarat have caused widespread havoc. Traffic is interrupted owing to breaches in the railway.

A mail train from the Punjab due at Bombay on July 25 was marooned at Itola, 236 miles from Bombay, and efforts to rescue the passengers have hitherto been unsuccessful.

A 300-foot breach in the line held up a relief train, and an effort is being made to rescue the passengers by boat.

29 INCHES IN 48 HOURS.

It is reported from Ahmedabad which has had 46 inches of rain since July 27, including 29 inches in the past four hours, that a thousand houses have collapsed. Three people were killed and ten injured in the suburb of Chaman-pura, which has been evacuated.

Reports of heavy casualties at various places are not confirmed. Baroda is cut off telegraphically. The town of Dholka is reported to be under water, the adjoining lake having burst its banks. The Kali dam at Dohad has been breached to a width of 700 feet.

The rains continue, and it is feared that the broad cotton crop is seriously affected.—*Reuter*.

AMERICAN EDITORS IN LONDON.

BRITISH NAVAL POLICY EXPLAINED.

London, July 28.

The party of American editors visiting England were received afternoon at the Foreign Office by Sir Austen Chamberlain.

In the course of a general conversation, questions on international affairs, including the naval limitation conference, were addressed to the Foreign Secretary, who discussed the British policy and the Empire's naval needs with his guests.—*British Wireless*.

A CLASH NEAR WUCHANG.

TROOPS BREAK OUT.

Shanghai, July 28.

On the evening of the 26th, troops of General Chien suddenly clashed with those of General Chang Fat-kwai, near Wuchang city.

The origin of the trouble was as follows. A magazine near Wu-chang caught fire, and General Chang's army, suspecting that this was through the lawless labour elements, fired on the guards of the magazine.

General Ho Chien's troops appeared on the scene at the same time, and the two forces started fighting.

This was finally suppressed by order of the Hankow Government, the next morning. General Tang Sung-chih has ordered an investigation into the affair.

General Li Ping-hsien has assumed his new office as Garrison Commander of the Wuhan cities.—*Nan Chung Pao*.

CANTON TENSION.

Is a Coup Planned?

Canton, July 28.

The Japan Cotton Spinners' Association has decided to continue the 15 per cent. curtailment of output for six months, from November, 1927, to April, 1928.—*Reuter*.

GENERAL DAILY.

\$20,000 TO MINISTER'S WIDOW.

Dublin, July 28.

The Hall has voted £20,000 as compensation to the wife and children of the late Mr. Kevin O'Higgins, who was assassinated recently.—*Reuter*.

TO-DAY.

Dollars on demand 1/11/15/16
Lighting-up 7.08 p.m.

NAVAL DEADLOCK.

BRITAIN & U.S. FAIL TO AGREE.

FINAL MEETING ON MONDAY.

Geneva, July 28.

After a two hours' meeting the British and American delegates reached a deadlock on the latest British naval proposals submitted by Mr. W. C. Bridgeman and Lord Cecil on their return from London.

The proposals will be published later.

A plenary session has been convened for August 1, and it is expected this will be the last meeting.

The main British proposal submitted at to-day's private meeting of the heads of the three delegations was that the combined tonnage for cruisers, destroyers and submarines below the age limit for replacement should not exceed 590,000 tons for Britain and the United States, and 385,000 tons for Japan.—*Reuter*.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Geneva, later. An official statement on to-day's developments is contained in a

B.A.T. FACTORIES CLOSE AT SHANGHAI.

8,000 OUT OF WORK.

Shanghai, July 29.

The British-American Tobacco Company has closed its Shanghai factories, rendering 8,000 people idle, of whom over half are women.

The lock-out is to last indefinitely, until stocks have been depleted enough to warrant the re-opening on a smaller scale.—*Reuter*.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE SAYING THAT MR. W. C. BRIDGEMAN COMMUNICATED THE BRITISH PROPOSALS, THE DETAILS OF WHICH HAVE ALREADY BEEN MADE KNOWN, AND WHICH, APART FROM CERTAIN MODIFICATIONS, FOLLOW THE LINES OF THOSE UNDER CONSIDERATION AT THE LAST MEETING OF THE DELEGATES.

IT WAS AGREED TO HOLD A PLINARY SITTING ON AUGUST 1.

THE WORDING OF THE FOREGOING IS GENERALLY HELD TO INDICATE THAT THE CONFERENCE IS DOOMED, AND THAT ITS FAILURE WILL BE PROCLAIMED ON MONDAY UNLESS THE AMERICANS GIVE WAY IN THE MEANTIME.

ADMIRAL SUITO IS REPORTED TO HAVE TOLD THE JAPANESE CORRESPONDENTS THAT THE CONFERENCE WAS A FAILURE OWING TO THE ABSENCE OF AN ANGLO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

BRITISH PROPOSALS.

THE BRITISH PROPOSED THAT EACH POWER RETAIN 25 PER CENT. OF THE TOTAL TONNAGE UNDER CERTAIN HEADINGS IN THE CASE OF VESSELS OVER THE AGE LIMIT. THE FOLLOWING WERE LAID DOWN AS AGE LIMITS BEFORE WHICH REPLACEMENT WOULD NOT BE ALLOWED:

10,000 TON CRUISERS, 18 YEARS.

OTHER CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS, 16 YEARS.

SUBMARINES, 14 YEARS.

IT WAS FURTHER SUGGESTED THAT THE FOLLOWING VESSELS OF OVER 6,000 TONS SHOULD BE RETAINED:

THE BRITISH EMPIRE, FOUR OF THE HAWKINS TYPE, WITH 7.5-INCH GUNS, THE YORK, WITH 8-INCH GUNS, AND TWO OF THE EMERALD CLASS, WITH 6-INCH GUNS.

THE UNITED STATES, TEN OF THE OMAHIS TYPE, WITH 6-INCH GUNS.

JAPAN, FOUR OF THE FURUTAKA TYPE, WITH 8-INCH GUNS.

THE GENERAL INTENTION OF THE FOREGOING IS TO PROVIDE THE RETENTION OF FULLY EQUIPPED SHIPS NOT WITHIN THE 10,000 TON CLASS OF 8-INCHERS, OR THE CONTENDED CLASS WITH A MAXIMUM OF 6,000 TONS AND NOT EXCEEDING 6-INCH GUNS.

CONCESSION TO AMERICA.

THE BRITISH DELEGATION, RECOGNISING THAT THIS WOULD LEAVE THE UNITED STATES NO 8-INCH CRUISERS, WAS PREPARED TO AGREE TO THEIR CONSTRUCTION, WHICH WOULD

BE APPROACHED.

HE WILL BE AWAY THREE MONTHS.

London, July 28.

Sir Lamington Worthington Evans, the Secretary for War, will visit India in October.

He will be away from England about three months, and Sir John Gilmore, Secretary for Scotland, will deputise for him at the War Office.—*British Wireless*.

THE KOWLOON PIER SCANDAL.

HOW PUBLIC IS SERIOUSLY INCONVENIENTED.

FALSE ECONOMY RESULT.

There is not a little perturbation in Kowloon over the fact that the only public pier has been put out of commission for all except passengers who are landing from small motor boats and sampans. In a notice which has been issued it is stated that the pier was damaged by the storm of Sunday night last to such an extent that its use, except as stated above, will have to be discontinued until repairs have been effected.

A *Telegraph* representative, visiting the pier last night in response to complaints received, reports that while it is perfectly true that Sunday night's little "blow" did cause the final damage, it is perfectly obvious that the pier has been in a rotten condition for a long time past. No substantial structure would have suffered by the very minor storm experienced.

The two front flights of steps have been completely washed away, and one only needs to look at the very bad condition of the ironwork to realise that the pier has been in need of repairs for a long time. The renewal of supports, etc., ought to have taken place long ago, as this pier is the only public pier which serves the Peninsula and should not have been made the subject of "economy" which has resulted in serious public inconvenience and which is going to prove very expensive.

The pier really needs rebuilding, for we doubt whether very much work has ever been done on it since it was given up by the Star Ferry Company many years ago.

TEMPORARY FACILITIES.

ITS USE TO-DAY IS VERY LIMITED indeed, for not only have all the steps at the side been badly damaged half way up. Kowloon folk are rightly asking: "Where can we land?" We suggest that all military and Government launches make use of the police pier which is opposite the railway station, and that whilst the damaged public pier is being repaired temporary facilities for the general public be provided between the Star Ferry wharf and the damaged pier.

Either a floating pontoon or a lighter would be necessary, with a flight of steps leading up to the roadway, and it could be placed where the small motor boats now congregate. Of course, it would have to be taken away in typhoon weather and there would have to be somebody on duty to regulate its use.

At the moment people of launches are making hazardous landings at the Godown Company's piers.

Such firms as the Dairy Farm, Watson's and others who have to land food supplies from big launches can use the playas wall space between the Star Ferry wharf and the police pier opposite the railway colorade.

A BAD PRACTICE.

Kowloon people rightly feel that they should not be deprived of proper landing facilities just because those in authority concerned have allowed the only public pier to go to ruin. Further, it is high time that the very bad practice of allowing launches to lie alongside the pier was stopped.

There is a regulation prohibiting it, but that regulation has not recently been observed at Kowloon. Even last night when a *Telegraph* representative was investigating, a launch, waiting for folk who were going to a bathing picnic, was tied up alongside the pier for a very long time, so that people landing off motor launches had to climb over it.

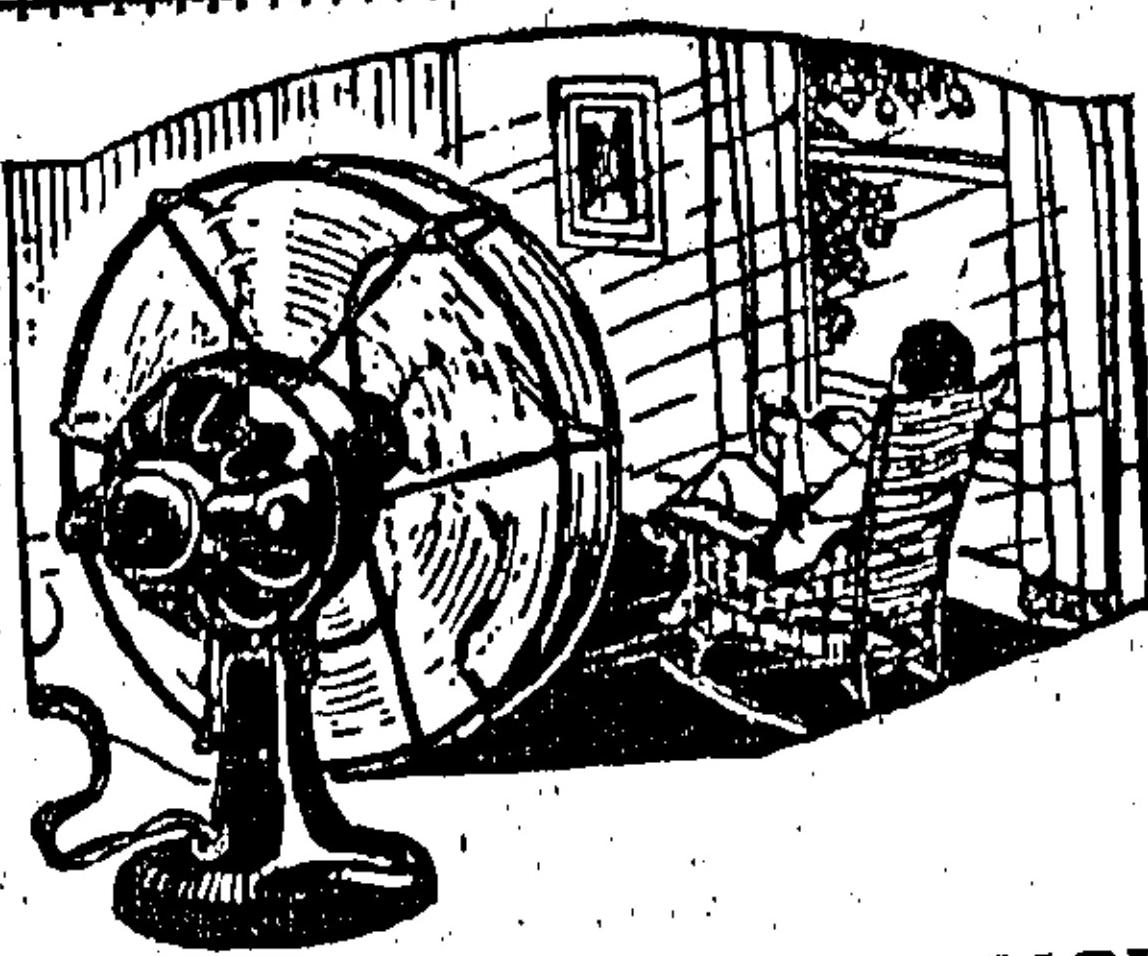
SECRETARY FOR WAR TO VISIT INDIA.

WILL BE AWAY THREE MONTHS.

London, July 28.

Sir Lamington Worthington

Evens, the Secretary for War, will



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CHINA WAR.

A NEW RECONCILIATION PLAN.

Shanghai, July 28.

According to a Hankow telegram General Feng Yu-hsiang, Hsu Chien and H. H. Kung, have made a joint proposal for the reconciliation of the Nanking and Hankow parties. The terms suggested are: 1. To abolish the Nanking Nationalist Government and in its stead there should be formed a Nanking Branch of the Central Political Council. 2. A Conference of the Nanking and Hankow leaders should be held in Kaifeng in which the outstanding disputes between the two parties should be adjusted. 3. Anhwei should be evacuated by both armies. 4. Both armies should carry through the Northern Expedition and on the capture of Peking, a General Nationalist Conference should be called for the formation of a unified Government.

The Hankow party rejected the proposed terms, especially the Kaifeng conference. Their conditions are: 1. To abolish the Nanking Government. 2. To cancel the orders formerly issued for the arrest of the Nanking leaders. 3. Nanking and Kaifeng should send delegations to Hankow to take up outstanding questions.

Hankow is sending the 2nd and 6th armies down river to join in the military campaign against Nanking. It is understood that these forces will advance through eastern Kiangsi to attack Chekiang. Wang Ching-wei told a press correspondent that he is going to Kiangsi shortly to inspect the military situation there. If Nanking attacks Kiukiang, Mr. Wang says, Hankow will immediately reply with a counter-attack.

Nanking reports state that Feng Yu-hsiang, Lu Chung-jin and Chang Chi-kiang have wired to Nanking reporting their assumption of office and commissioners of the Nanking Military Council. The Nanking Political Council has appointed Generals Yen Shih-shan, Chang Chi-nan, Kwai-ching, Tung Kuan-hsen, Ma Yui, Chang Li-sang, Ting Wei-fan, Li Shi-chang, Chu Tai-fu as Commissioners of the Shansi branch of the Political Council.—Wah Kiu Yat Po.

BORODIN LEAVES.

Special Train for China's Dictator.

Shanghai, July 28.

A Hankow message dated July 27, says that Borodin left that afternoon for Russia, via Cheng-chow, Shensi and Urga. His special train, which had been standing by for thirty-six hours, was laden with motor cars and was plentifully provisioned for a lengthy journey.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

A PIONEER TOBACCO PLANTER.

Amsterdam, July 28. The death is announced of Mr. Jacobus Nienhuys, aged 91, a pioneer tobacco planter of the Dutch Indies.—Reuter.

[Mr. Nienhuys, pioneer of one of the most flourishing cultures in the Dutch East Indies, started for the D.E.I. at the age of twenty-three. Native labour was proved a disappointment, and success only came when he recruited Chinese in Penang. In 1859, the Dell Co. was founded. Mr. Nienhuys personally directed affairs in Dell until 1871, when he returned to Holland. He still remained, however, a Director of the Dell Co.]

RUSSIAN OIL.

GENERAL BOYCOTT CONSIDERED REMOTE.

London, July 28.

Interesting sidelights in connection with the conflict in the oil world are revealed by a Financial News contributor who expresses the opinion that there is a possibility that the oil companies will unanimously decide that a boycott of Russian oil is remote. Even in England there are exceptions to the majority of the companies which agree with Sir Henri Deterding's attitude.

The article points out that the position elsewhere in Europe is even more marked. For instance the French and Italian navies depend on cheap Russian oil fuel. It concludes by saying that tactically the excursions of American interests into the Russian oil trade are very unfortunate. Not only are they arousing the Royal Dutch Company but offer direct encouragement to any attempts that may be made in Mexico to confiscate oil properties.—Reuter.

PROBABLE CONFERENCE.

New York, July 28.

Mr. Herbert Pratt, President of the Standard Oil Company of New York, is sailing on the 29th ostensibly for a holiday in Scotland but it is suggested that an oil conference in London is probable between Mr. Pratt, Sir Henri Deterding, Mr. John D. Rockefeller junior and Mr. Walter Teagle.—Reuter's American Service.

FORMIDABLE WEAPON.

Batavia, July 28.

Pleading for a boycott of Russian oil Mr. Oppenheim, representative of the Royal Dutch Company, in an interview said that American oil interests' support of the Soviet Government by entering into important contracts would enable Russia to use its most important resources as a formidable weapon against civilisation.—Reuter.

PACIFIC RELATIONS.

DESTRUCTION OF BASES.

Honolulu, July 28.

At the Pacific Relations Conference the Australian delegate, Mr. Eggleston suggested the destruction of all naval bases in or near the Pacific. He believed that in that way the peace of the Pacific would be assured. "Naval engagements between nations with bases 3,000 miles apart would be practically impossible."—Reuter.

USEFUL CHARITY.

AMERICAN DONATION TO SORROWING MOTHERS.

Paris, July 28.

Le Matin publishes a despatch from New York which states that the ex-Ambassador, Mr. Gerard, announced at a fete in New York that a cheque for £31,251 had been sent to M. Poincaré for the mothers of the lost aviators Nungesser and Coli.—Reuter.

JAPANESE EMPEROR.

TO ATTEND NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

Tokio, July 28.

The Emperor has left for the Bonins aboard the battleship Yamashiro to attend the naval manoeuvres. He will be absent for a fortnight.—Reuter.

STEEL AND MOTORS.

AN INTERESTING NEW-YORK REPORT.

New York, July 28.

A direct community of interests between the United States Steel Corporation and General Motors Corporation, America's two largest industrial units, are anticipated in to-day's New York papers on the basis of a report that M. Dupont and M. Denemour's interests, which already dominate the General Motors Corporation, have been quietly buying heavily United States Steel common shares. Their holdings acquired during a few weeks are alone placed at approximately 114,000 shares.—Reuters' American Service.

CHINA'S CHAOS.

PROTECTION ALL THE FOREIGNER NEEDS.

Shanghai, July 28.

Addressing the Rotary Club this afternoon, the American Congressman Dyer said what all foreigners wanted in China was the same protection of life and property that Chinese received in foreign countries. If China was unable to give that protection, their respective governments must provide it. No country nowadays could live unto itself alone.—Reuter.

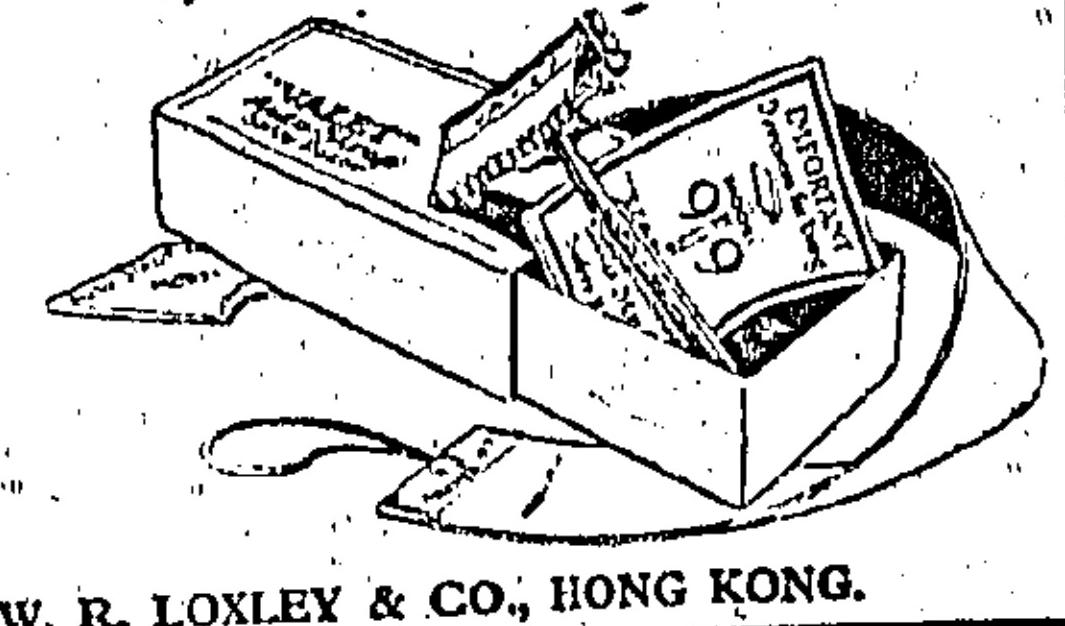


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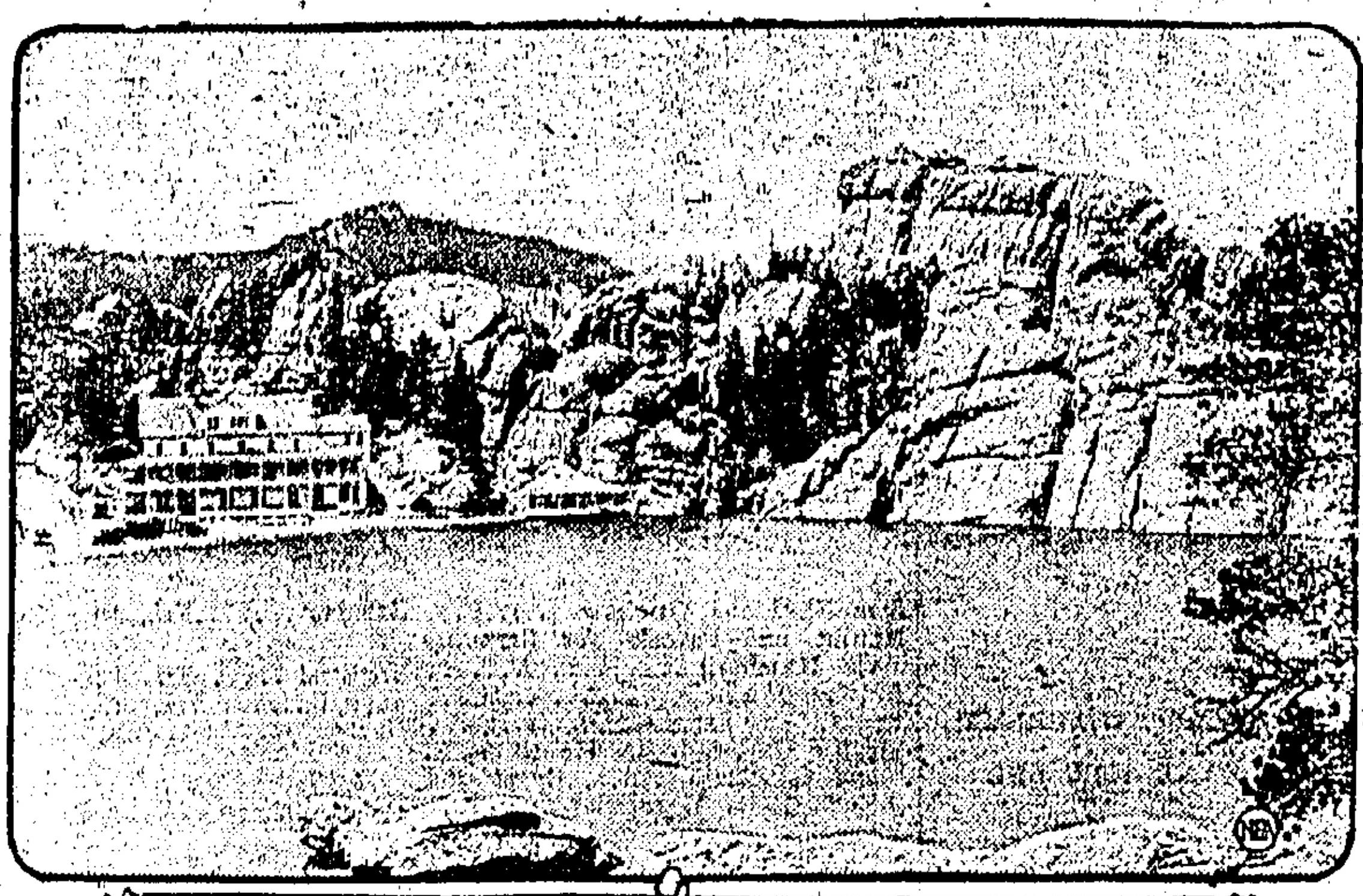
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POLAR CAKE

IT'S QUALITY THAT COUNTS

POLAR CAKE



THE U.S. PRESIDENT'S HOLIDAY.—Sylvan lake, about ten miles north of the summer White House in the heart of the Black Hills, where President and Mrs. Coolidge have been spending a long holiday amid scenes of the real "wild and woolly" West.



AN ELOPEMENT.—The marriage of Mrs. Isabel Keyes Burch of New York, daughter of the late Bishop Burch, and Captain Arnaldo Marson, Italian war ace, followed their elopement from New York to San Francisco. They were arrested, but charges of violating the Mann act were dropped when they were married.

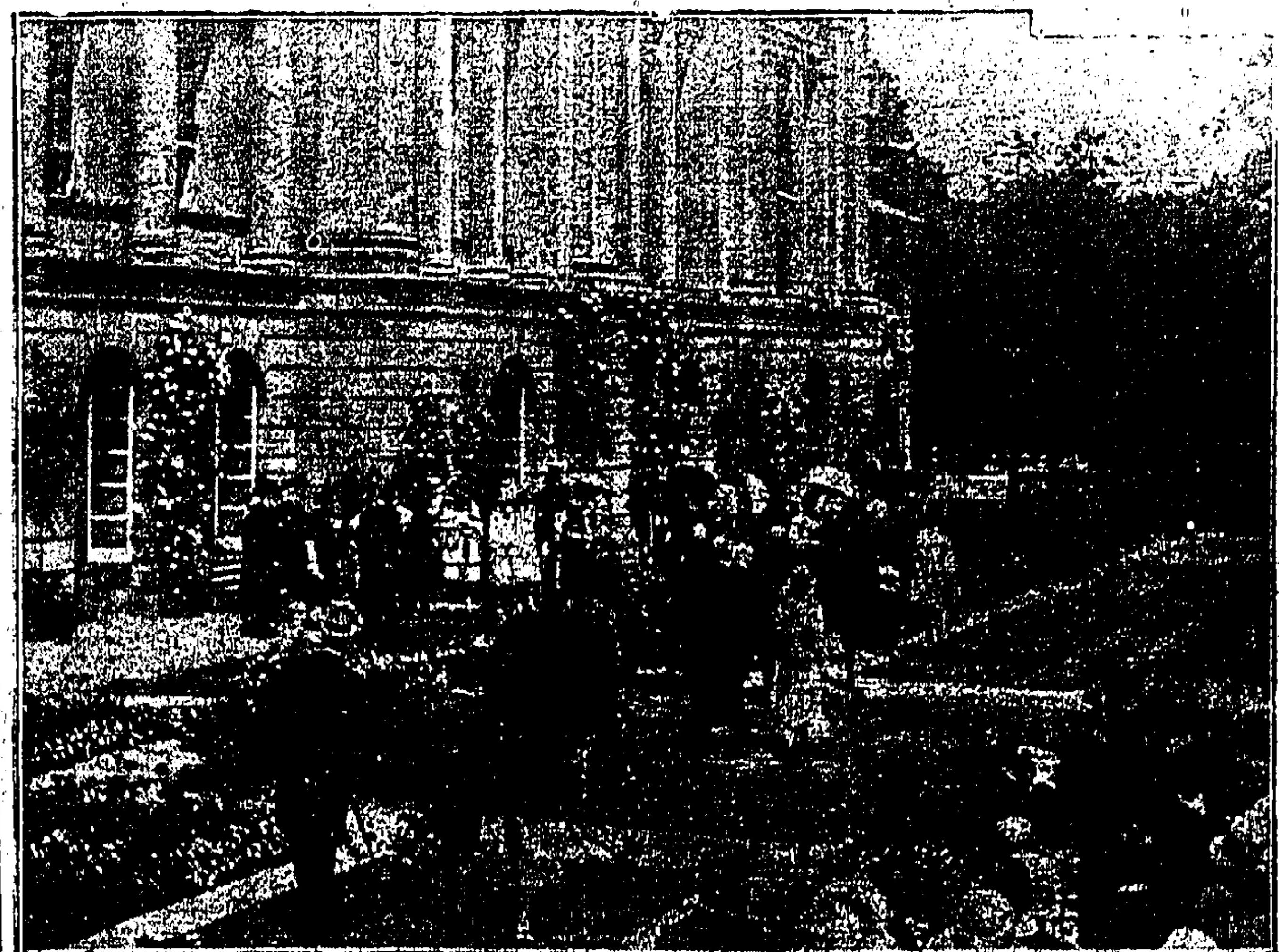


AFTER EIGHT YEARS UNDER THE SEA.—The stern of the Vom Moltke, one of the German cruisers scuttled in Scapa Flow in June, 1919, photographed shortly after it appeared above the surface. The propellers are hardly recognizable under their coating of seaweed. (Times copyright).



HEADS ROTARIANS.—Mr. Arthur H. Sapp, of Huntington, Indiana, new president of the International Rotary. His election was the outstanding feature of the annual Rotarian foregatherings at Ostend, Belgium.

A LENIENT VIEW.—When Rev. Henry Lewis, rector of an Ann Arbor, Michigan Episcopal church suggested that the church consider whether or not "unmarried unions" should be certified by the church, he stirred a storm of discussion at the recent Episcopal congress in San Francisco.



THE QUEEN AT STOWE SCHOOL, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—Queen Mary visited Stowe School, Buckinghamshire, and laid the foundation-stone of the new Chapel, which is to be erected to the designs of Sir Robert Lorimer. Before the ceremony a number of the guests were presented to the Queen in the gardens outside the house of the Headmaster. Our photograph shows the Queen and the guests in the gardens. (Times copyright).



ASSASSIN OF MINISTER.—This is the young man who started all the trouble between the Soviet and Poland by assassinating M. Voikoff, the Soviet minister to Warsaw. His name is Boris Kowarzka, and he is shown here under arrest. Moscow got angry because the Poles punished Kowarzka with only an indeterminate prison sentence, and the League of Nations had to intervene to prevent possible trouble.

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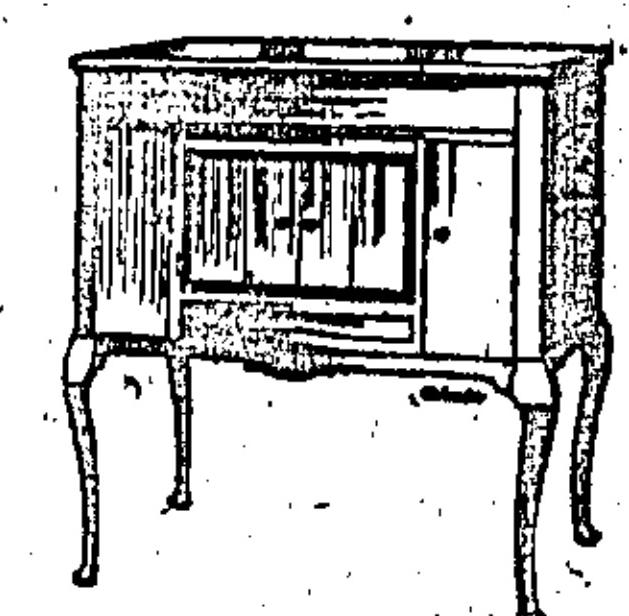
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FOR SALE.—Columbia Portable Gramophone perfect condition sacrifices very cheap. Apply Box No. 250, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

PREMISES TO LET.

TO LET.—One European FLAT Wanchai Gap Road, Hongkong. Apply to E. Kennedy Road.

TO LET.—Office Rooms, 2nd Floor, New Hongkong Bank Building. Apply Sang Kee, same building.

TO LET.—From 1st June, furnished flat at Mount Kellet, No. 196, The Peak. Apply Property Office, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

COMMODIOUS OFFICES to let in No. 7, Queen's Road, Central, also two smaller offices in 1A, Chater Road. Apply E. D. Sassoon and Company, Ltd.

TO LET.—Five roomed House No. 49, Granville Road, Kowloon, with flush system and all modern conveniences. Apply to: Spanish Dominican Procurator.

FLATS also ROOMS, single, double, furnished or unfurnished, mid-level or Kowloon, excellent locations. Partial service, if required. Small Investors. Tel: C.4680.

TO LET.—European FLATS, 29A and 29B, Kennedy Road, 4 rooms 2 bathrooms servants' quarters. Apply Telephone G.547, or Thornhill Aerated Water Factory, 154, Praya East.

TO LET.—Furnished modern Bungalow, five rooms, electric conveniences telephone, gas, garden, garage. No. 1, Victory Avenue, Kowloon. Inspection solicited. Apply Box No. 251, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.—SHIPPING OFFICES in Connaught Road, Central, Nos. 16, 18 and 19, ground floors; Nos. 16, 17 and 18, first floors; Nos. 15 and 16, second floors; Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, third floors. Please apply S. K. Trust Ltd., 29, Connaught Road, Central.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE.

On Monday, the 1st August, 1927, all Departments will be CLOSED.

The Hongkong Dispensary, Dispensing Department, will be open for dispensing prescriptions from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 6 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.
Hongkong, July 28, 1927.

INSURANCE OFFICES

HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Fire and Marine Insurance Offices will be CLOSED for the transaction of business on MONDAY, 1st August, 1927.

LOWE, BINGHAM AND MATTHEWS,
Secretaries.
The Fire Insurance Association of Hongkong.

The Marine Insurance Association of Hongkong and Canton.

EX-ACTIVE SERVICE MEN'S ASSOCIATION (1914-1918).

BATHING PICNICS.

A SPECIAL Bathing Picnic will be held on Bank Holiday (Monday, August 1st). Launch will leave Queen's Pier at 3 p.m. as on Sundays.

The regular Bathing Picnic will also be held on Sunday, (July 31st).

HONGKONG TRANWAYS LTD.

An INTERIM DIVIDEND of 60 cents per share has been declared payable on **TUESDAY, 23rd August** next, on and after which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained upon application at the Registered Office of the Company, Canal Road East, Bowrington, Hongkong.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTER OF MEMBERS of the Company will be closed from **TUESDAY, 9th August** to **MONDAY, 22nd August, 1927**, both days inclusive.

By Order

of the Board,

W. F. SIMMONS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1927.

BANK HOLIDAY.

In accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1922, the Exchange Banks will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 1st of August.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1927.

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Pedder Building, sixth floor, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of August 1927, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following resolution as an extraordinary resolution, namely:—

"That the capital of the Company be reduced from \$6,000,000.—divided into 600,000 shares of \$10.—each to \$8,000,000.—divided into 600,000 shares of \$5.—each, and that such reduction be effected by cancelling the capital which has been lost or is unrepresented by available assets, to the extent of \$5.—per share upon each of the 589,578 shares which have been issued and are now outstanding, and by reducing the nominal amount of all the shares in the Company's capital from \$10.—to \$5.—per share, provided always that such reduction shall be without prejudice to the Company's rights under Article 32 of the Articles of Association to sue for and recover all arrears of calls now outstanding and due in respect of any forfeited shares."

Should the above resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second Extraordinary General Meeting, to be held at the same place aforesaid on Wednesday, the 24th day of August 1927, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, confirming such resolution as a special resolution accordingly.

By Order of the Board,

D. L. KING,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1927.

LAMMERT'S AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on **SATURDAY,** the 30th July, 1927, commencing at 11 a.m. at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

1 Lot Old Copper Wire.

1 Case Corn Syrup.

1 Pilot Printing Press and Accessories.

also

A Quantity of Miscellaneous Goods.

and

(for account of the concerned.)

48 Pieces Chinese Silks, more or less damaged.

5 Dress Lengths (Chinese Silk), more or less damaged.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

also

A. Quantity of Miscellaneous Goods.

and

(for account of the concerned.)

48 Pieces Chinese Silks, more or less damaged.

5 Dress Lengths (Chinese Silk), more or less damaged.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

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LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

also

A. Quantity of Miscellaneous Goods.

TECHNICAL COLLEGE AT CHEKIANG.

HANGCHOW INSTITUTION'S WORK.

DEPARTMENTS EXPANDED.

The industrial world of Chekiang province, particularly silk weaving, owes much of its prosperity in recent years to the Chekiang Technical College, Hangchow, the provincial capital. This institution was first founded in 1910 in Pakwoaze Temple, Puchanghsiang, under the name of Chekiang Middle Technical School. From the very beginning the authorities of the school paid special attention to the development of the silk weaving industry in the province. With this object in view special courses in mechanical engineering and dyeing, and weaving were introduced. Both students and apprentices were enlisted. In May, 1912, a machine-weaving institute attached to the school was established in order to teach hand weavers the use of weaving machines. Two classes of the school were graduated in 1915, and the graduates were either assigned to various factories in the country for service or sent abroad to pursue further studies. The school was gradually expanded and new courses added from time to time. As the number of students grew with the expansion of the institution, the school buildings were found to be inadequate and in July, 1918, the premises of the defunct Law School at Taonanhsiang were secured for the preparatory department of the school. In the meantime, the school had obtained a large endowment fund and was thereby enabled to establish a number of workshops and buy necessary equipment. An electric mechanical department was added in the latter half of 1919, and in July, 1920, the institution was reorganized to become the present Chekiang Technical College. The annual budget of the institution steadily grew to \$121,561.00 in 1925.

The Departments.

The college is now divided into several departments, including the electrical, mechanical, practical chemistry, and dyeing and weaving. While the students and apprentices are taught all general courses, each class is required to do practice work in the workshops for over 1,000 hours a year.

The workshops belong to five different departments. In the Mechanical Department, there are four workshops, a carpentry shop, a foundry, a smelting workshop and a machinery repairing workshop. In the Dyeing and Weaving Department, there are nine workshops, namely, (1) power-weaving, (2) silk twisting, (3) designing, (4) No. 1 hand-weaving, (5) hand-weaving preparatory, (6) No. 2 hand-weaving, (7) No. 3 hand-weaving, (8) hand-power silk yarn weaving, (9) spinning, and (10) dyeing. The Practical Chemistry Department has six workshops, namely, (1) general analysis, (2) industrial analysis, (3) chemical composing, (4) leather tanning, (5) paper manufacturing and (6), tallow or soap manufacturing. The Electric Mechanical Department has only one workshop, equipped with all necessary apparatus. The Power Station forms a separate department and is composed of four sections, namely, (1) No. 1 power room, equipped with one 60 h.p. steam engine and two 20 h.p. dynamos; (2) No. 2 power room, equipped with 32 h.p. gas engine; (3) No. 1 boiler room, equipped with two boilers for the use of No. 1 power room; and (4) No. 2 boiler room, equipped with a small boiler for the exclusive use of the dyeing workshop.

Complete Equipment.

Of the workshops mentioned above, those of the Dyeing and

TSINGTAO'S TAILOR SHOPS.

WHERE PEOPLE ARE WELL DRESSED.

The Tsingtao public is, as a rule, better dressed than people in other parts of China with the possible exception of Shanghai. Consequently, the tailors in the port are well patronized.

There are over 100 Chinese tailor shops, each employing from a dozen to over 20 hands. The proprietors, as well as employees of these shops are natives of Shantung province, the names of the districts from which they come being generally designated on their sign boards. The monthly wages of the men vary according to individual skill from \$10 to \$15 with free board. The daily working period lasts from early morning to sunset. From October to February, the tailors also work in night shifts from seven or eight o'clock till midnight. For this extra work, a 50 per cent increase of pay is allowed. In case the wage is \$10 a month, \$15 would be given during these four months. The night shifts are necessary because during the winter season the day is shorter and work is more pressing.

The food provided by the shops for the tailors consists of wheat flour cakes, noodle and unleavened bread with vegetable dishes, meat and fish being occasionally served. Most of the tailors live with their families in one or two rooms in some back streets, rented for a dollar or so per month. The tailor's wives also work for the shop in their own homes, doing such simple sewing or stitching work. They are paid on a piece basis, the average daily earnings of an adult woman being about 20 cents.

The tailors' shops are patronised principally by the middle and the upper classes. The poorer classes obtain their clothing from the second hand or ready-made clothing shops, of which several are operating in the port. There are several Japanese tailor shops making foreign style, dress, patronised chiefly by the Japanese residents there. The well-known kimonos, however, are made mostly by the Japanese housewives and sometimes by another special class of Japanese tailor shops.

Weaving Department are most completely equipped, having different kinds of looms for weaving various silk fabrics, silk twisting machines, doubling machines, winding machines, warping machines and wool winders, and all kinds of chemical and other dyestuffs.

The silk weaving industry of Chekiang province is more fully developed than other industries, while ironworks and chemical industries come next in prosperity, both owing their impetus to the Chekiang Technical College. Since its establishment 17 years ago, about one thousand students and apprentices of this institution have been graduated to supply the urgent need of technical experts in the industrial world.

Consequently, large silk-weaving factories, equipped with modern machinery, have sprung up one after another in Hangchow, and other silk-producing centres of the province. The impetus is even extended to the individual weavers who have learned to improve their products and methods of production. The bulk of the output of the Wu Lin Ironworks, Hangchow Ironworks and other ironworks consists of silk spinning and weaving machines for supplying the growing need of the silk spinning and weaving factories (the Wu Lin Ironworks temporarily suspended operations some time ago owing to the suspension of a number of silk weaving factories as a result of labour trouble, but it is expected to resume work as soon as the situation is restored to normal).—*Chinese Economic Bulletin*.

TWENTY MASSACRED VILLAGES.

MYSTERY OF THE NEW FOREST.

TO MAKE HUNTING GROUND.

When Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, the House of Lords proposes that the New Forest be placed in the hands of the Office of Works and the district dedicated as a National Park, he will be trying to end a forest administration which has existed continuously for 900 years.

Originally an ancient forest known as Ytene, it became a "new" forest when William the Conqueror turned the district into a hunting preserve, and it was in connexion with this afforestation that occurred the most perplexing mystery in history, and which has never been fully explained.

It concerns the statement of the annalists of the 12th century that the King when he formed the forest reduced a flourishing district to ruin, massacred the inhabitants, and destroyed churches. Historians and writers have disputed this on the ground that the soil of the forest is so poor that crops will not grow and no traces of churches or buildings have been discovered.

Domesday Record.

Evidence of the state of the forest in its early days is contained in Domesday Book, and this confirms the statement of the early chroniclers. From records compiled in Edward the Confessor's reign there were villages all along the outer borders of the forest, and they generally were situated near streams and on soil known geologically as the Headon and Bagshot Beds.

Down the River Avon from Fordingbridge to Christchurch there was a village to every mile. Other villages were on hand running through the middle towards Lyndhurst, others round Fritton and on the eastern border, and on a broad strip of land along the sea coast from Fawley to Boldre.

In 1065 Fawley, Minstead, and Lyndhurst were good-sized villages. The assessment of these forest villages was in ploughlands, and covered from 15,000 to 20,000 acres, more than half of which was ploughland. In the central forest there do not appear to have been any villages at any time on account of the dense woods and the unsuitability of the soil.

The records of Domesday show that 20 villages and a dozen hamlets of which all trace has been lost, with the ploughland, were taken into the new forest and turned into waste.

In one of the woods there is an unknown burial-ground, and an old woodman who lives near says the site has been traditionally known as such in his family for generations. It would be interesting in view of the doubts of the end of the 2,000 people who disappeared from the forest whether the opening of this burial-ground would confirm the statement of the early chroniclers.

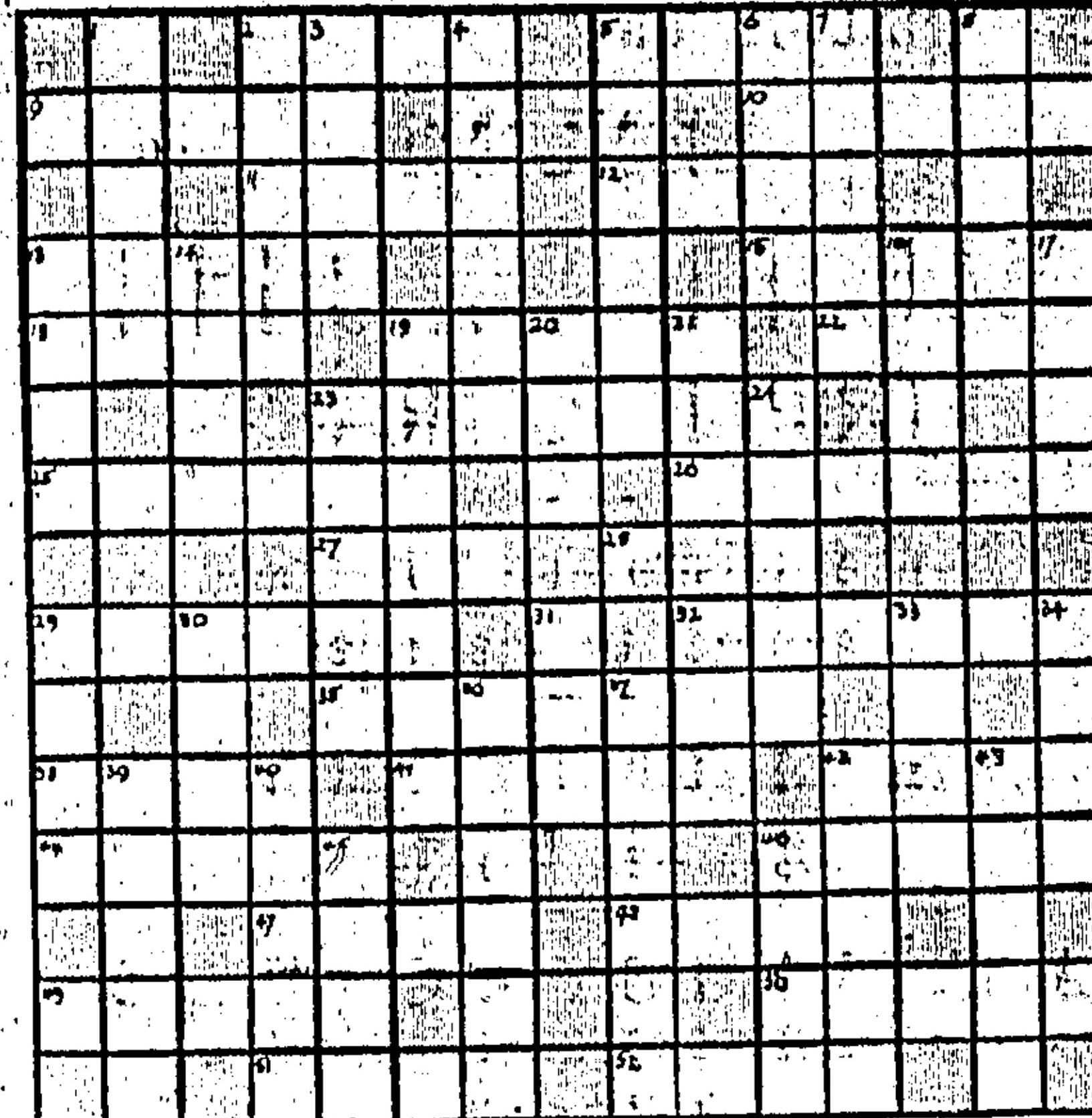
FILM SHOW IN COURT.

DIAMOND ROBBERS AS ACTORS.

Paris: What is known as the Pink Diamond trial will take place at Beauvais soon, when Leon Kauffer and Emile Soutter will be charged with stealing in October last from the Chantilly museum the £200,000 pink diamond known as the "Grand Conde" and other gems, all of which have since been recovered.

A film was taken of the reconstitution of the burglary, and it is possible that this will be shown in court as part of the evidence, though this is not certain. Both men confessed, and actually took part in the reconstitution which was filmed, showing how they carried out the robbery.

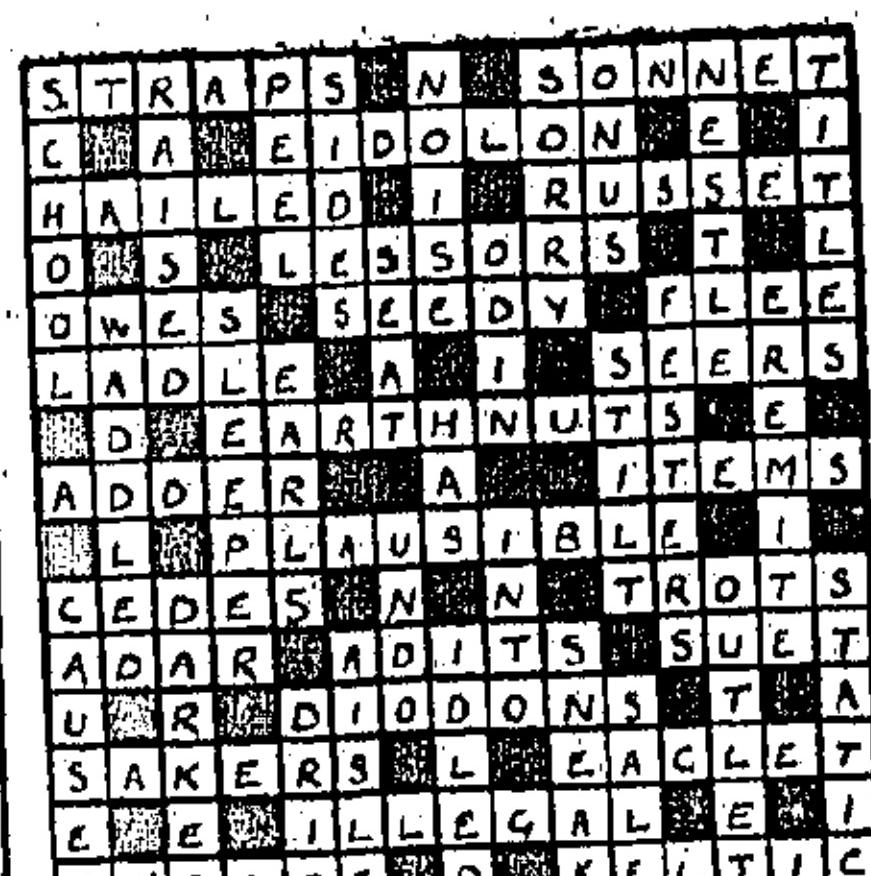
OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



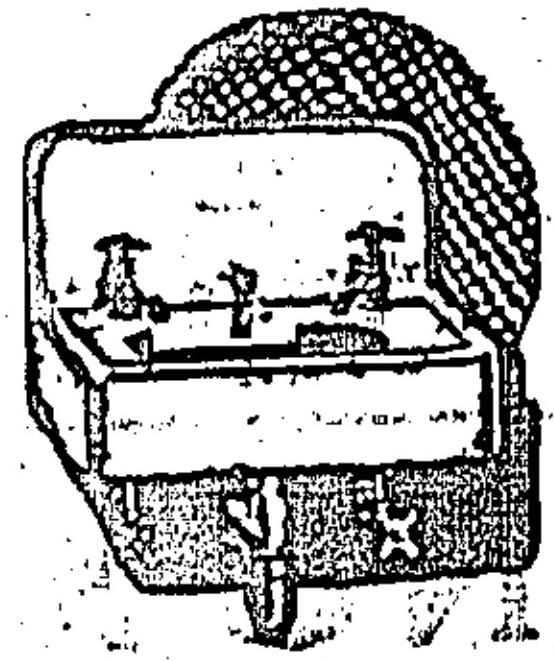
Across.

- 2 Greatest in number.
- 5 Host.
- 9 Table requisite.
- 10 Squeezes out.
- 11 Mixture.
- 12 Heed.
- 13 Narrative.
- 15 A race in Britain.
- 18 Meals.
- 20 Garden tool.
- 21 Quantity.
- 23 Taken care of.
- 25 More tasty.
- 28 Part of a circumference.
- 29 Spanish dance.
- 32 Dominering person.
- 34 Throw up.
- 35 Reproduced on metal.
- 37 Violently hot.
- 39 Vetch (plural).
- 40 Encounters.
- 42 Alternative.
- 43 Kind of spoon.
- 45 Band.
- 46 Square measure.

Yesterday's Puzzle.



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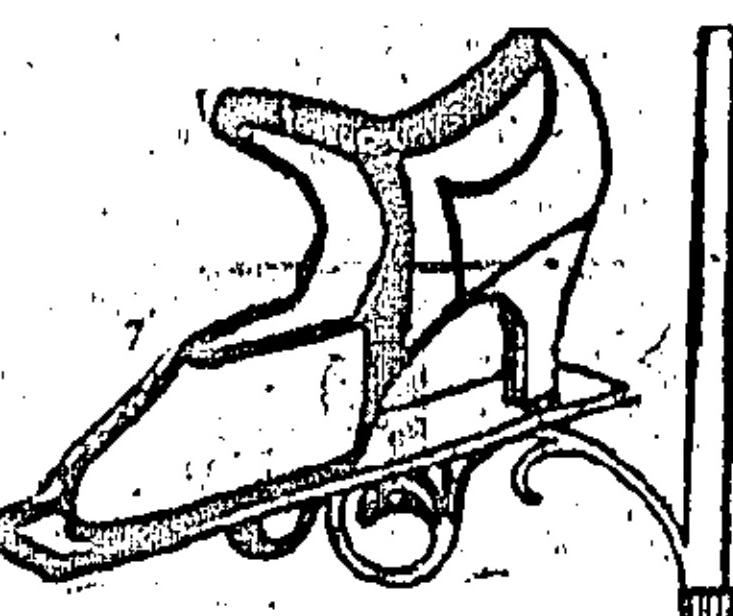
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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION NO. 1

THERAPION NO. 2

THERAPION NO. 3

NO. 1 FOR BLISTER GASTRITIS, NO. 2 FOR CHRONIC DIARRHOEA, NO. 3 FOR CHRONIC COLITIS. PREPARED IN ENGLAND BY DR. LECLERCQ & CO., REPUTABLE PHARMACEUTICAL WORKERS, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND. TRADE MARK REGISTERED. © 1927 BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, PARLIAMENT, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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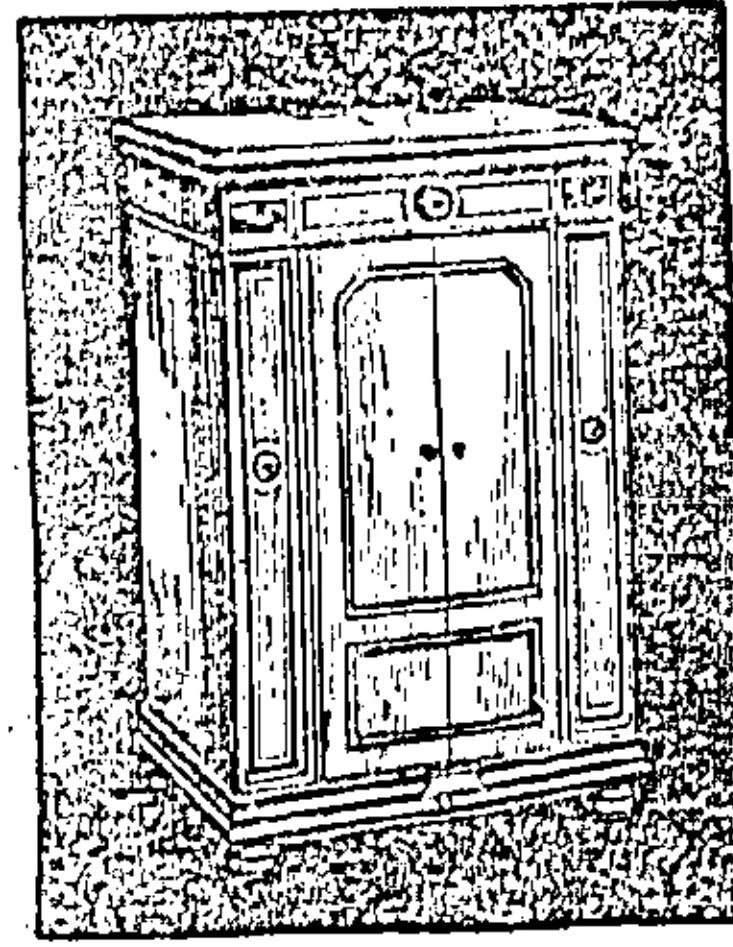
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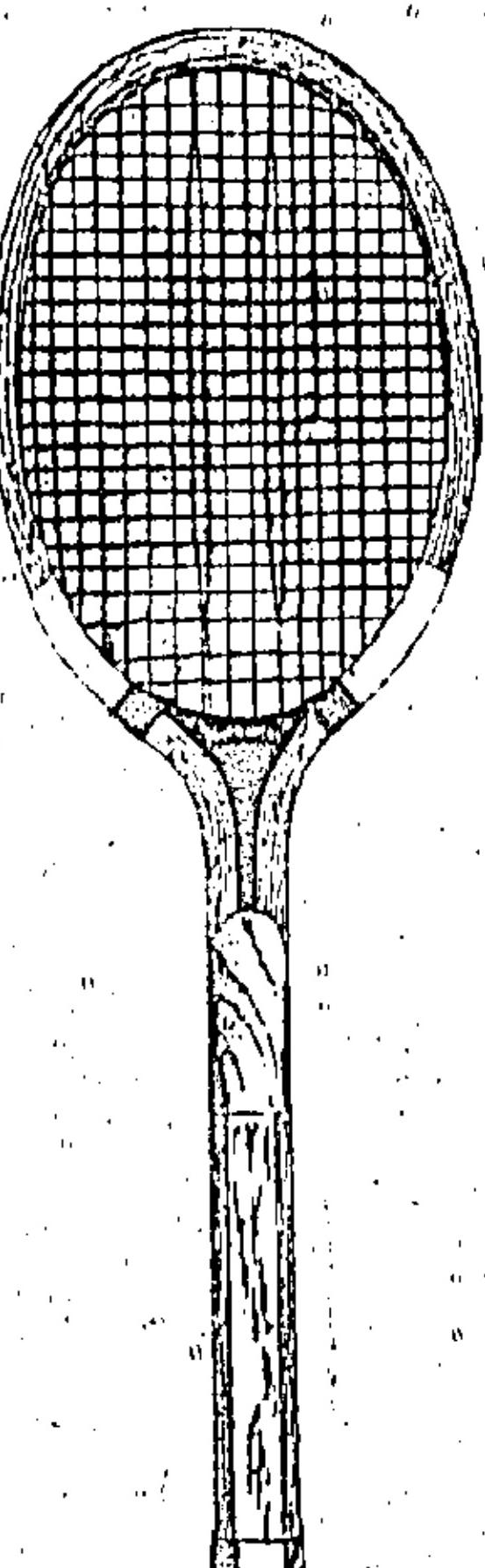
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THANKS.

Mr. and Mrs. Marriott desire to
thank all friends for the floral
tributes and kind condolences
in their recent bereavement.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1927.

LINES OF ARGUMENT.

Many will agree that the case brought by Mr. Lo in connexion with the "white line" area at the Post Office corner, in which he summoned a traffic constable for a simple form of assault, has established a very important principle. The policeman was fined for, apparently, "hustling" Mr. Lo when the latter strayed beyond the confines of the white lines, and it was brought out in the course of the trial that the police have no powers of arrest in the case of persons who do not keep to the prescribed area. However, this does not necessarily mean that anyone can walk wherever he likes in future, for there are such offences as deliberate obstruction, and disobedience to a policeman's instructions in the regulation of traffic. The case has definitely proved that instances in which pedestrians have been perceptibly pushed back on to the marked path amounted to an exceeding of their instructions by the police officers concerned. Yet we think that is all. The police told off to direct traffic should be given the power to see that their instructions are obeyed, and in such a matter there can hardly be any difference between a man who parks a car in the middle of a street and one who lingers within a prohibited zone. It is, however, for a summons, and not for forcible arrest, unless there is resistance. That, it appears to us, is the most sensible way of reading the rights of pedestrians in a public highway. It would be regrettable were the outcome of one man exceeding his duty to be a breakdown in the system of traffic regulation that is being built up, at great pains, by our police department.

So far as the "white line" area is concerned, we think there has been much really unfair criticism of the idea. Now that it has been in working for some time, it is easier to appreciate its benefits. An observer who contrasts the present flow of traffic at the Pedder Street-Des Voeux Road crossing with what it used to be before the advent of the white lines, will in all fairness have to agree that there has been a vast improvement since the new regulation was introduced. One of the curses of

modern transport, to the pedestrian's way of thinking, is the motor-car, and to the chauffeur one of the curses of traffic problems is the foot-passenger. That is because the average person on foot does not trouble to see that he is not a nuisance to vehicular traffic. The absence of wide pavements here obliges many people to encroach on the highway, which should correctly be reserved for vehicles. At street crossings, there is a marked tendency to wander wherever the mood directs, and in several cases of accidents it is not the car driver who is to blame. The white line system near the Post Office is designed to obviate much of this. The general mentality of a pedestrian, observable here, is a contempt for any traffic that does not actually menace his existence. Thus there is usually little effort to get out of the way of rickshas, so that the pullers have to swerve, often very sharply and suddenly, in order to avoid a collision with some thoughtless ambler on the highway. That was a common sight at the Pedder Street-Des Voeux Road junction prior to the advent of the white line system. The idea has been tested, and we do not think it has been found wanting. Most drivers of cars or pullers of rickshas will agree, we are sure, that they are less impeded nowadays by wandering ignoramus.

So it is to be hoped that, without undue vigour, the guardians of the law told off for the purpose, will continue to guide the straying pedestrian into the way that he should go.

Hongkong and Music.

Hongkong is going to be more than usually favoured in the matter of music during the coming few days by reason of the visits of M. Josef Borissoff, a famous violinist, M. Podolsky, a well-known pianist, and M. Benno Moiseiwitsch, a pianist whose name is rightly world-famous. We draw attention to this fact here, because we have lively recollections of the discussions on whether Hongkong is musical which have often followed visits of great performers who were heard by but mere handfuls of people. The fairly recent visit of Jascha Heifetz saw a really big turnout of enthusiasts and we are hoping that although two of the recitalists of next week are to play in our now thoroughly discredited Theatre Royal there will be reasonable patronage extended. The Theatre Royal is a discouraging barn of a place and we ought to be thoroughly ashamed to ask visiting artists to go there. Hongkong is fairly large on the map of the Far East otherwise, but it is anything but a city of attraction for world-famous artists on tour. And in finding an explanation we have to take account of after-dinner lethargy, of inconvenient geography and of an unattractive and uncomfortable theatre. But in the week that is ahead we should like to see Hongkong get back a little of its lost prestige in the matter of patronising the arts. We can vouch for the merit of all the performers. At the Queen's there will be Podolsky and Vera Mirova—two accomplished artists—and at the Theatre Royal there will, first of all, be Borissoff, a violinist who comes with a big American reputation, and Moiseiwitsch, a man who for years has ranked among such men as Pachmann, Godowsky, Paderewski and Holstmann. He is unquestionably one of the world's greatest pianists, and his Chopin concert ought to be packed. We hope to see Hongkong rouse itself a little, even though it is mid-summer.

EXCHANGE RATES.

London, July 28.

Paris	125.10
Brussels	34.92
Amsterdam	12.11 7/8
Stockholm	18.12 1/2
Copenhagen	18.18 1/2
Vicina	34.49
Helsingfors	192.65
Lisbon	27.15
Bucharest79
Buenos Aires	47.69/64
Shanghai	2/6 1/2
Yokohama	11.77/32
New York	4.85 19/32
Geneva	25.21 1/4
Milan	39.25
Berlin	20.41 1/2
Ostia	18.80
Prague	163 7/8
Madrid	23.50
Athens370
Bombay	5.59/64
Hongkong	1/527/92
Silver (spot and forward)	1/112 1/2
Silver (spot and forward)	28 1/2
British Wireless	

DAY BY DAY.

FIND EARTH WHERE GROWS NO
WEED, AND YOU MAY FIND A HEART
WHEREIN NO ERROR GROWS.—J. S.
KNOWLES.

Yesterday's Health Return gave
two cases of Enteric Fever, both
Chinese.

The Ben Line s.s. Benlawers
from Home is due to arrive here
on August 6th.

Vessels on the Wuchow run re-
port that more bodies are being
freed from the wreck of the
Canton-Kongmoon tow, sunk in
Monday's typhoon, the On Lee
having sighted no fewer than 30.

This morning's Harbour Office
reports gave 10 arrivals and 20
departures with Japanese vessels
giving the highest return, with
six and six respectively, there
being three British arrivals and
four British departures, leaving
76 vessels in harbour, British 30.

The following ships were ex-
pected to be in wireless communica-
tion with Hongkong to-day:
Oldenburg, President Madison,
Rhemon, Songbo, Glenamoy, Ille-
menus, Kumsang, Lingnam, Lui-
sang, Rangoon Maru, Canada
Maru, Indo Maru, Borneo Maru
and Westland.

A Chinese coolie, living on the
hillside at Sai Wan Ho, has been
sent to the Government Civil Hos-
pital suffering from injuries in-
flicted on him by four other coolies
who assaulted him last night.
The man stated to the police
that the motive for the assault
was probably revenge.

Three women and a man from
the Tung Chong District, Lantao
Island, have been sent to the
Government Civil Hospital. Ac-
cording to statements made to the
police by the four persons, they
were assaulted by a man named
Chung Ying who was armed with
a chopper and bamboo pole.

The famous French aviator, Pel-
letier d'Oisy, will, it is believed,
be called upon shortly to organise
a commercial aviation service in
French Indo-China. "M. Varenne,
the Governor of Indo-China," states
d'Oisy, "is thinking of creating
a service which will link up
Hawaii, Saigon and Bangkok."

The attention of local firms is
drawn to Volunteer Order No. 287
of 23rd July, 1927, issued by the
Commandant, Hongkong Volun-
teer Defence Corps. Firms in the
past have accepted orders from
members of the Corps, which have
not been backed by the Adjutant,
but they are requested to note that
under these conditions they have
no claim on the Corps for payment
out of public funds.

The Japanese boycott has been
inaugurated in the Heung Shan
district, states the Chinese press.
Anti-Japanese societies have been
formed by the students, and the
men of the labour unions, pro-
hibiting the selling of Japanese
products, while corps of pickets
visited all the tow-boats which
arrived in the villages. Within
these few days much of the
Japanese goods that came from
Hongkong or Macau by various
tow-boats has been confiscated by
pickets. The report adds that
Japanese goods could still be ob-
tained in the market, but then
most of the villagers dared not
buy them, fearing they might
get into trouble with the pickets.

I was taking a walk and
observed a crowd collected, about
half-past nine, steadily growing
more dense as others arrived to
swell the mob of idlers. There
was a great deal of chattering,
and most of Kowloon suburbia
had apparently come out to obtain
a few hours' diversion. I recollect
the story of a haunted house,
and joined the throng to see what foolishness was afoot.

There were a few "dare-devils,"
it seemed, in the house at the time,
and they were creating a disturbance
of sorts and indulging in
ocular remarks, which made me
doubt whether they took the
"ghost" seriously. It was all, in
fact, an opportunity for some silly
indulgence in an evening's diversion.

After a while, two members of
the Police Force were observed to
enter the place, and make a tour
of the premises. Soon after they
had left, various onlookers went
inside, and there was more dis-
turbance, firing of big crackers,
and so forth. It was all very
idiotic, for obviously the ghost
exists only in someone's imagination.

Far be it from me to decry
anyone's innocent amusement after
dinner—Hongkong (and Kowloon)
is slow enough as it is—but may
not this gathering of the clans in
Carnarvon Road, with the resultant
noise and obstruction of the thor-
oughfare, amount to an actual nu-
isance? It certainly must be to
residents in the neighbourhood, who
desire rest in an already noisy
quarter.

As the police are apparently in-
terested in the place, it may not
be out of place to suggest that
they not only lay the "ghost" by the
heels, but also gently indicate to
the crowds that there is nothing
for them to see, and that they had
best "move on." Otherwise, if the
popularity of "ghost-hunting" in
Kowloon grows apace, I suggest

that the "Star" Ferry Company
provide a special late boat to take
home Hongkong visitors, and that
occupiers of houses in the vicinity
let out their window-seats at, say,
20 cents an hour!—Yours, etc.

V. HUGHES.

Hongkong, July 29, 1927.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE WHITE LINES.

[To the Editor, Hongkong
Telegraph.]

Sir,—The White Line case
which was concluded to-day makes
interesting reading and leaves
much room for comment.

While I am obliged to agree that
Mr. Lo was technically in the
right there is something in his ad-
dress that I disagree with. In
my issue of to-day it states:

"His (Mr. Lo's) grievance was
that personal safety should not be
considered at the expense of per-
sonal liberty, and no considera-
tions of safety should outweigh
the liberty of individuals."

As I personally, do not see the
efficiency of the system in Hongkong
where the amount of traffic (again
in my opinion only) does not war-
rant the introduction of a non-
"jay-walking" scheme. I agree
that Mr. Lo's generality could be
well applied in the case under dis-
pute. But if Mr. Lo were to be
prohibited from entering an ex-
plosives factory with a cigarette
in his mouth or a box of matches
in his pocket, I feel sure he would
be thankful that his personal
liberty had been violated at the
expense of his personal safety.

But returning to the White Line
system. If the public is to have
the choice of walking in an orderly
procession between the lines of
"jay-walking" deliriously all over
the place, it reduces the idea to a
farce. If a thing is worth trying
it is worth trying well. So it
seems to me that the only remedy
lies in covering the area by Gov-
ernment regulations.

My personal objection to the
scheme is that it guarantees no
safety whatsoever as I am, in
Hongkong, liable to be knocked
down by any vehicle whether I
merely follow the line or follow
my inclination.

The idea is successful in large
cities because of the manner in
which vehicular traffic is held up
in common with pedestrian traffic.
At any intersection in a large city,
traffic proceeding north and south
is arrested to allow of the crossing
of west and east bound traffic and
vice versa. But here in crossing
from Jardine's to the Post Office
I am liable to be knocked down by
(a) trams travelling east and west
(b) motor cars travelling in
similar directions (c) cars turning
west into Des Voeux Road from
Pedder Street. I can receive this
pleasure by travelling obliquely,
and as the White Lines cannot
even reduce these dangers, where's
the use?—Yours, etc.

J. WALKER.

Hongkong, July 28.

THE "HAUNTED" HOUSE.

[To the Editor, Hongkong
Telegraph.]

Sir,—In view of the publicity
that has been given in the press to
the alleged haunted house in Car-
narvon Road, may I, as one who
saw some of the tomfoolery that
occurred last night, express my
opinion of the proceedings.

I was taking a walk and
observed a crowd collected, about
half-past nine, steadily growing
more dense as others arrived to
swell the mob of idlers. There
was a great deal of chattering,
and most of Kowloon suburbia
had apparently come out to

INCESSANT NOISES OF KOWLOON.

75 PER CENT. OF THEM ARE PREVENTIBLE.

A RESIDENT'S COMPLAINT.

We have to-day received the following letter for publication:

Sir.—As a householder in that part of Kowloon which is mainly devoted to European residence, I would ask permission to give publicity, through the medium of your columns, to the woes of those whose nerves are jangled and strained by incessant noise.

No reasonable being will complain of the sounds of traffic and other ordinary noises, which are the inevitable concomitant of residence in an urban area, but fully seventy-five per cent. of the noises that day and night add their quota to wearing out the nerves of Kowloon residents are preventible. They are largely the outcome of thoughtlessness and lack of consideration for the feelings of others.

Let me mention some of the miseries of noises which assail our ears and suggest some remedies.

Numbers of "yapping dogs" are kept. No properly trained dog yaps. The owners should either take the trouble to train their pets or, for the sake of others, should get rid of them.

Countless cats conduct by night their affairs of love and war, to the usual hideous accompaniment. If it is essential to keep these carriers of disease their owners should keep them in their own houses at nights and not loose them to a pest to the neighbourhood.

At all hours of the day the chopping of fire-wood can be heard, and the clang of iron choppers on concrete floors is provocative of homicidal desires. Some folk buy their fire-wood already chopped and it is high time that all followed suit. If there be any who grudge the few extra cents let them arrange to have the whole day's supply chopped between mid-day and 1 p.m.

It appears to be the common practice for householders to winkle at their servants keeping their wives and children in the servants' quarters. Apart from the fact that this leads to overcrowding and to added risk of the importation of infectious disease, the practice leads to a great increase in the amount of noise. The children have piercing voices and use the pavements of the neighbourhood as playgrounds—and they do not play quietly. In what should be one of the quietest residential quarters, the noises from this cause are as bad as one would find in Wanchai.

The law prohibits the intrusion of strangers into servants' quarters without the sanction of the householder, therefore one word from the householder to the No. 1 Bay will suffice to abate the nuisance, and I would suggest that the householder might also caution the boy against allowing unnecessary noise in the servants' quarters, and warn his servants generally that they should walk quietly through the streets when homeward bound at the end of the day.

The district seems to be the happy hunting ground of hawkers and petty tradesmen, who patrol the roads and passages at the rear of buildings, and disturb the neighbourhood with their cries. The gentry who conduct performances with trained animals and Punch and Judy shows also favour the locality. Surely, this is a matter in which our somewhat supine police might have a say.

The householders might also do something to put a stop to the wearing of wooden clogs.

I would mention finally, the noises made by the military at the Peninsula Hotel. From Reveille onwards we hear bugle calls and the wailing of bugpipes. It is difficult for the mere civilian to say whether these noises are necessary. If they are necessary then I make no complaint, but I would mention, for the consideration of those in authority that it was not found necessary to sound bugles during the conduct of our campaign in Flanders and that it might be possible to dispense with their strains when the troops are concentrated in a single billet in a residential district.

I may be accused of making a fuss about nothing, but I honestly believe that any amelioration of conditions would be of real benefit to the health of the community. In a climate like ours no man can effectively perform the duties of his business unless he can secure an adequate amount of unbroken rest, and this it is impossible to secure under existing conditions.

—Yours, &c.,
SLEEPLESS.
Kowloon, July 28, 1927.

NORTH PREPARED.

SUN'S MEN ARE WELL EQUIPPED.

CONCENTRATION AT TSIANAN.

Tsinanfu, July 16. All day long they march past windows of Tsingtao's only foreign hotel—boots, boots, boots. The hotel is known to all respectable ricasa coolies by the singular but not inappropriate name of Mucho-fang, or Beef-Meat Hotel, and with that knowledge once acquired, the traveller can easily find the place. It overlooks the main street in which is situated the western terminus of the Kiao-chi railway, which is emptying thousands of soldiers daily into Tsinanfu from the Weihsien district.

Boots, boots, boots, but they are cloth shoes, patterning lightly, two pairs abreast, on the macadam road or splashing nonchalantly through the puddles. It has been raining all day.

The boots are those of Sun Chuan-fang's army, known better by their hats than their footwear. "Whose troops are these?" I asked a banteng in the street.

"These with the hats? They are Marshal Sun's," he replied. "Whose are all these regiments coming into the city?" asked one of its very few foreign residents.

"Those with the hats?" he replied. "They are Sun Chuan-fang's." May I, therefore, dwell for a moment on the hats? They are not Boy Scout hats, nor the hats of the American Marines, nor those of the Australianians in the great war, nor those of the street-sweepers of the Westminster City Council, but they resemble all these—broad-brimmed, full in the crown, serving impartially as sunshade or as umbrella, and capable of holding three pounds of potatoes.

An Eye For Colour.

They are not all of one shade. Some are grey, some ash-white, some blue, some magenta, and other art shades, evidently the output of some Shanghai factory with a delicate taste in colours; and they stamp Sun's forces as the Hatted Army. The men also carry rifles and umbrellas, both of which have their value in the field, but the hats are the real feature.

If a war can be won with hats, Sun Chuan-fang will be triumphant. A hat which holds three pounds of potatoes, raw, boiled or roasted, seems to be of more practical utility in the hour of trial than the Three Principles.

The city and environs of Shantung's capital are dominated by Sun Chuan-fang's army. The men seem endless in number; fresh, well-fed, well-equipped and cheerful. They are said by competent observers to be much better than Chang Tsung-chang's men. The Shantung tuan makes no objection to their presence. Far from it. He announces that the united forces of his own and Sun's armies will knock the Nanking regime to pieces and recapture Shanghai. There are some who say that Sun and Chang are watching each other like cat and dog, Chang being apprehensive that Sun will oust him out of Shantung; but there is no sign of it in their conduct.

Both are here, occupying the same headquarters, dining at the same table, entertaining the same friends, and they are evidently on the best of terms at present. Each is necessary to the other, and have they not made good their word? The Southern army has been thrown back, Chen's mutiny has been crushed out, and Shantung is beginning to be itself again.

City Composed.

Certainly Tsinanfu has recovered its composure, since the arrival of the Japanese force and the sudden collapse of the Southern front. Business is as usual, except that the foreign firms, such as Brunner Mond, and the Standard Oil, and China Import and Export Lumber remain closed, their agents having been withdrawn by order of the Consulate after the Nanking affair.

There is, however, no anti-foreign animus perceptible to the naked eye. It might be found with a microscope.

Dr. Wheeler of the Shantung Christian University Hospital hangs out alone at the hospital, but there are one or two Americans—I forget whether one or two—in the University, though the institution and its renowned Whitewright Museum have been handed over to the Chinese. When foreigners are mentioned as few, that means western foreigners, for there are many Russians, a few Germans, and about 1,700 of the Japanese colony at Tsinanfu, men, women, and children. The Japanese community normally numbers 2,000, but about 300 left during the recent alarms. The arrival of the Japanese force of about 1,600 under General Gouy has certainly had a steady effect on the whole city, whatever the Chinese politicians may say.

It is advertised that all departments of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., will be closed on Monday, August 1. The Dispensing department will be open for dispensing prescriptions from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 6 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.

SOLDIERS HELP TO LAY TRAP.

BEER SOLD WITHOUT A LICENSE?

JAPANESE WOMAN CHARGED.

Tsinanfu, July 16. Before Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning, a Japanese woman, residing at No. 18, Praya East, second floor, was charged with selling intoxicants without license. Acting-Inspector Bloor prosecuted.

The defendant claimed that she was asleep and did not know what the servants might have been doing.

In giving evidence, Inspector Bloor said that at 10.30 last night he went to No. 18, Praya East. Previous to that he had made arrangements with two soldiers to meet him there, and had supplied the soldiers with a \$1 note, the number of which was recorded.

The Inspector went later to the house, to a rear cubicle where he saw the two soldiers, with a bottle of Asahi beer before each. They were sitting at a form which served as a table. The defendant was present, and the Inspector seized the bottles and asked the defendant for the money paid for the drinks. She then produced the note with the recorded number.

At this stage his Worship noted that the Japanese interpreter was not telling the defendant what the inspector was saying. The interpreter did not seem to understand the Magistrate, which caused the Magistrate to remark: "I must adjourn this case. What is the good of calling an interpreter like this. It is obviously not fair to the woman if she does not know what is going on."

The case was accordingly adjourned until 10 a.m. to-morrow.

In connexion with this case, the regular court interpreter for Japanese was not obtainable. The man who acted as Japanese interpreter was provided by the No. 2 Police Station. On being asked to read the charge to the defendant, he told the magistrate that he could not read English.

THE C.N.C. STRIKE.

AN ARBITRATION RUMOUR.

An official of the Company was approached by a *Telegraph* reporter this morning in connexion with the report that is current that instructions have been received from Home that the Company was to agree to arbitration. The reply received was that the Company knew nothing of the report and that they could not say anything.

The attitude of the Company throughout the strike was explained, it being stated that no information had been given to the Press and that there was no likelihood of a change of that attitude at the present. It was further explained that the Company had issued one statement.

Asked if, in the event of a development in the situation a further statement would be issued, we were informed that this had not been decided.

Mr. W. J. Stokes of the Marine Engineers' Guild of China, was asked if the report could be confirmed or denied. He said: "It is entirely a rumour. I have heard it myself."

It was a wise step, taken at the right moment.

News came yesterday of a decisive victory by Chang Tsung-chang's forces under General Fan Yung-chang at Ichowfu, over a Southern force which attacked the city and was completely repulsed. This greatly cheered Marshal Chang Tsung-chang, and goes to show that it is not merely a case of the Shantung troops advancing as the Southerners retreat.

It is already believed by some that it is possible to get through from here to Shanghai. A small party of newspaper correspondents, British and American, left Tsinan yesterday at 7 a.m. by ordinary train for the south, with the aim of pushing through to Shanghai if possible. They took their own provisions and bedding, and will be all right so long as the train makes progress. After that, if they happen to stray into the Southern lines they are liable to be mistaken for Russians and may be dealt with as such; but if the Southern lines have melted away, the adventurous correspondents may get through with nothing worse than a wetting—heavy rain is pouring to-day but may cease before the party takes to the open.

Chang Taung-chang claimed a week ago that his men had occupied Hsichow, and he persists in his statement, but it is not believed accurate. It is at least premature. The Shantung forces do not appear to have crossed their provincial boundary southward.

The region between the Tsinanfu railway line and Ichowfu is full of brigands who attack the Northern troops at every opportunity and occasionally cut off and annihilate small parties, and capture supplies. —Shanghai Times correspondent.

HANGCHOW WOES.

FOREIGN PROPERTY OCCUPIED.

GIRLS' SCHOOL TAKEN OVER.

The prominent thing about Hangchow these days is that it is hot. Ninety-four degrees in the house at 10 p.m. is no joke. The Chinese are sleeping all over the streets and bridges. Wherever a plank can be placed on two benches there you find a sleeper and many down on the stone slabs beside the streets in front of shops. One hardly dares to venture out except in the early morning and evening, writes a correspondent under date July 22.

Apparently conditions in Hangchow are satisfactory with certain prominent exceptions. The communists have been put down and dare not show up, though no doubt they are doing things on the quiet and would be prepared to rise up if occasion occurred.

The talk about "taking over" the Hangchow College and the Lakeland Community Centre seems to have died down. The hospital is running along with more or less satisfaction. There is talk of moving the lepers from their nice home to some out-of-the-way temple and some say that the government is finding the hospital so expensive that they may close down the leper home entirely. This may be only idle rumour; let us hope so, for it would be a disgrace to the authorities.

PROPERTY OCCUPIED.

Proclamations to the contrary notwithstanding, only yesterday the authorities moved into foreign property without the consent directly and in the face of the refusal of the owners. This time it is the Union Girls' School. The Government appointees to open a school for training propagandists went to the Chinese principal of the Girls' School and requested the loan of the buildings until the end of August. The principal referred the request to the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, which is composed of Chinese and foreign members.

The committee declined to accede to the request as a summer school of some 50 students is going on and repairs were about to begin on some of the buildings. Yesterday the propagandists moved in bag and baggage. They compelled the school to give up to them the entire administration and class room building and themselves move into a dormitory building. Beside the gate is an announcement that a three months' school for training propagandists is established. The request for the buildings to the end of October. It remains to be seen whether the mission school can open at all.

LAW TO THEMSELVES.

No department seems to pay attention to authorities higher than itself. Each unit is a law to itself. This sort of behaviour may yet prove a boomerang. Let us hope that it will. It may help, too, to disillusion some people who are for nationalism at any cost.

Another instance of failure to obey higher authorities is the case of the Y.M.C.A. building. In spite of orders to the contrary it is still fully occupied by the government. People are weary of hearing them say that they are going to evacuate when no movement is made in that direction.

The government would like to close all mission schools, is plain, but the Commissioner of Education has yielded to the pressure from Nanking and will allow foreigners to serve on Boards of Directors of certain mission institutions.

Although yielding this point there are so many other obstacles put in the way that it is doubtful whether such a scheme can carry on even with Chinese principals and a majority of the board members Chinese.

The people are groaning under the burden of taxation forced on them and it may yet wear out their characteristic patience. Many people came to me to know what news is being published in the foreign papers as this they consider reliable. It is hard for them to believe that the foreign papers state frankly their doubts as to the reliability of certain news that appears in their columns.

People both in and out of the church are most friendly towards us and think that our families should return to live.

While the Netherlands Minister in London, Dr. R. de Marées van Swinderen, was crossing Hart-street, Bloomsbury, W.C., on June 30, he was knocked down by a motor-omnibus. He was taken to the University College Hospital, where it was found that his right leg was fractured in three places, and that he had received other injuries. After treatment he was removed to his residence, 82, Green-street, Park-lane, W., where last night *The Daily Mail* was informed that he was a little better.

CANTON OFFICIALS CAUTIOUS.

FEAR THAT NANKING WILL LOSE POWER.

COMMUNISTS ARE ACTIVE.

Canton, July 23. After several weeks of hesitation, the new commissioners of Kwangtung Province have decided to assume office early next month. All these gentlemen are appointed by the Nanking Government, which is daily losing power in Canton. They at first hesitated to accept the appointments because General Li Tsai-hsin, the Canton military chief, had not signified his approval.

His objection is to the appointment of General Chen Ho-yuk to be Commissioner of Military Affairs. The present incumbent of that office is Li's right-hand man.

Now General Chen declines the job, and has decided to leave for Nanking to secure another appointment. The other prospective commissioners are busily preparing for the assumption of their official positions.

DOCTORS MAY STRIKE.

Strikes are becoming so popular that even medical men utilize it as a weapon to gain their ends. The police arrested a foreign-trained doctor for having committed an alleged outrage on a woman patient. The prisoner's wife, also a doctor, has presented her grievance to the Association of Physicians. These learned men are of opinion that the charge against their imprisoned colleague is impossible, and a meeting has been called with a view to requesting the police to set the defendant free.

However, the women's branch of the Kuomintang has also taken action, and asked the police to prohibit this meeting. It was eventually convened, and the doctors' demand is that unless the defendant is set free they will go on strike. A speedy investigation of the case is also demanded.

POLITICS AND GEOLOGY.

Mr. Chu Chia-hua, who was appointed to be Commissioner of Education, has refused to accept that post, as he prefers to take up duties as vice-president of Chung Shan University.

Mr. Chu is a student of geology and cares little for political and social sciences. While acting as Commissioner of Civil Affairs, he subjected himself to much ridicule by ordering women not to wear certain forms of dress.

Postponed once on account of storm and rain, the celebration of the first anniversary of the Northern Expedition is to be held to-day in the East Parade Ground. High military and civil officials will attend this function. More than 50,000 people are to participate in this celebration.

COMMUNISM RISE.

An agent of M. Borodin was arrested near the Canton-Kowloon Railway Station. He is charged with holding a conspiracy meeting with other Communists at the foot of Kwun Yam Mountain.

Communists are very active in spreading sedition propaganda in public places, such as restaurants and parks. They stir up the crews on passenger junks, to rise up against the Government.

The police are on the look-out for these agents, travelling up and down the river.

TO-DAY'S QUESTIONS.

The following general knowledge paper has been taken from the *Daily Express*.

Answers, for those who need them, will be found on Page 12 of this issue.

1.—What was the pen-name of Samuel Clemens?

2.—What are the scenes depicted on the bronze relief at the base of the Nelson monument?

3.—What did the Romans call Wales?

4.—What relation were Sohrab and Rustum to each other?

5.—What were the Houyhnhnms?

6.—What famous person was recently admitted a member of the Order that has as its motto "Qui se separebit"?

7.—What is a nutmeg?

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PRESIDENT JACKSON ... Tuesday, Aug. 16th
PRESIDENT MCKINLEY ... Tuesday, Aug. 30th
PRESIDENT LINCOLN ... Tuesday, Sept. 13th
PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ... Tuesday, Sept. 27th

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From Hongkong	Via	Connecting with Steamship	From N. York	Arriving at
Aug. 2	San Francisco	Majestic	Sept. 3	C'brg-S'hamptn Sept. 9
Aug. 10	Seattle	Missouri	Sept. 6	P'ntb-C'brg Sept. 12
Aug. 16	San Francisco	Olympic	Sept. 17	C'brg-S'hamptn Sept. 23
Aug. 24	Seattle	Borengaria	Sept. 21	C'brg-S'hamptn Sept. 27
Aug. 32	San Francisco	Homer	Oct. 1	C'brg-S'hamptn Oct. 7
Sept. 7	Seattle	Aquitania	Oct. 5	C'brg-S'hamptn Oct. 11
Sept. 13	San Francisco	Majestic	Oct. 15	C'brg-S'hamptn Oct. 21
Sept. 21	Seattle	Lovington	Oct. 22	C'brg-S'hamptn Oct. 29
Sept. 27	San Francisco	Olympic	Oct. 29	C'brg-S'hamptn Nov. 4
Oct. 5	Seattle	Borengaria	Nov. 8	C'brg-S'hamptn Nov. 18
Oct. 11	San Francisco	Lovington	Nov. 12	C'brg-S'hamptn Nov. 22
Oct. 19	Seattle	Aquitania	Nov. 16	C'brg-S'hamptn Nov. 22

TO SEATTLE AND VICTORIA VIA SHANGHAI,
KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"THE FAST SHORT ROUTE."

PRESIDENT PIERCE... Wednesday, August 10th
PRESIDENT TAFT ... Wednesday, Aug. 24th
PRESIDENT JEFFERSON ... Wednesday, Sept. 7th
PRESIDENT GRANT ... Wednesday, Sept. 21st
PRESIDENT MADISON ... Wednesday, Oct. 5th

THEREAFTER FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS ON WEDNESDAYS

TO EUROPE AND NEW YORK.

VIA MANILA, STRAITS, COLOMBO, SUEZ-
PORT SAID ALEXANDRIA—NAPLES
GENOA—MARSEILLES.

Thence to BOSTON and NEW YORK.

PRESIDENT POLK ... Tues., Aug. 2nd, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT ADAMS ... Tuesday, Aug. 16th 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT GARFIELD ... Tuesday, Aug. 30th 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT HARRISON ... Tuesday, Sept. 13th 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT MONROE ... Tuesday, Sept. 27th 8.00 a.m.

THEREAFTER FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS ON TUESDAYS.

TO MANILA.

PRESIDENT POLK ... August 2nd, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT PIERCE ... Aug. 2nd, 6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT JACKSON ... Aug. 8th, 6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT ADAMS ... Aug. 16th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT TAFT ... Aug. 16th, 6.00 p.m.

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NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

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Destination. Steamer. Sailings.

TSINGTAU Swatow & Shai Hanggang Fri. 29th July at noon.
STRAITS & Calcutta Laisang Satur. 30th July at 10 a.m.
TSINGTAU Swatow & Shai Yatshing Sun. 31st July at 10 a.m.
OSAKA via Amoy, Shai, Moji, Kumsang Wed. 3rd Aug at 7 a.m.
Yokohama & Kobe
TSINGTAU Swatow & Shai Kwongsang Wed. 3rd Aug at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow ... Yuensang Wed. 3rd Aug at noon.
SANDAKAN Hinsang Fri. 5th Aug at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta Hosang Satur. 6th Aug at 3 p.m.
TSINGTAU Swatow & Shai Waishing Sun. 7th Aug at 10 a.m.
Kobe via Amoy, Shai, Kumsang Wed. 10th Aug at 7 a.m.
Moji & Yokohama
TSINGTAU Swatow & Shai Hopsang Wed. 10th Aug at 10 a.m.
TIENSIN Chipping Wed. 10th Aug at 3 p.m.
TSINGTAU Swatow & Shai Fooching Wed. 17th Aug at 10 a.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta Fooksang Fri. 18th Aug at 3 p.m.

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BRIBERY CHARGE.

OPERATIONS OF A LARGE SYNDICATE.

A story of how a Chinese, a member of a very large syndicate in Macau, set about to bribe the police in Hongkong so that he could carry on his work of selling Po Pi tickets in this Colony was told by a Chinese detective to Mr. R. E. Lindsell yesterday afternoon.

Two men, defended by Mr. C. A. S. Russ, appeared as defendants on a charge of bribing the police. Sub-Inspector Lane prosecuted.

From the story told by Tse On, the detective in question, the syndicate knew of this detective's ability in bringing to justice those connected with the smuggling and distribution of these tickets in the Colony. They therefore set about to stop his activities and approached a man who knew the detective in order to try and bribe him. The man whom the syndicate selected was the first defendant.

About a year ago the first defendant had made the acquaintance of the detective and one day he made an appointment with him at the Sik Yuen Restaurant in Des Vouex Road Central. The detective kept the appointment and a third man was also present.

The first defendant then suggested that a sum of \$400 be paid over by the syndicate to the detective's informer on condition that the latter should leave the Colony. It was further suggested by the first defendant that the detective himself should be paid a sum of \$270 and a monthly allowance of \$45 if he would keep his eyes closed to the doings of the syndicate.

The third man in the party, who is the second defendant in the case, then produced \$100 as part payment towards the informer's \$400.

Several letters were sent by the syndicate, represented by the defendants, asking the detective to make appointments in various places, and at one of these appointments a further sum of \$300 was paid after which the detective was asked to get rid of his informer.

Meanwhile the detective communicated all that had been going on to Sub-Inspector Lane, who kept a careful record of everything and instructed the detective as to what steps he should take.

A letter written to the detective asking him to keep an appointment at the Lok To To eating house in Des Vouex Road Central on July 14 was shown to Sub-Inspector Lane and a trap was laid by the police. The detective kept the appointment and \$270 was given to him by the second defendant. At a given signal Sub-Inspector Lane entered the eating house and arrested the two men. A search of the detective revealed \$270 in notes on his person.

The case was adjourned until Thursday next at 2.30 p.m.

**BLAKE PIER
REOPENED.**

**REPAIRS NOW COMPLETED
AND SERVICE RESUMED.**

According to a Notice to Mariners (No. 42) issued by the local authorities under yesterday's date, Blake Pier is now re-opened to public traffic.

The official announcement is as follows:—With reference to Notice No. S. 361 published in the Government Gazette of December 10, 1926, the repairs to Blake Pier have now been completed and the pier was reopened to the public on July 22.

For Passenger and Freight Rates apply to

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DONATIONS TO CHARITY.

WILL OF THE LATE MRS. J. W. STEPHENS.

Mrs. J. Williams Stephens, late of No. 5 Peak Road, who died at the Peak Hospital on July 1 this year, left estate in Hongkong valued at \$111,200. In her will she makes many bequests of a charitable nature, and to servants.

Mrs. Stephens was the widow of the late Mr. J. D. Stephens, a well known solicitor in Hongkong, who died on April 28, 1926, leaving an estate worth nearly \$6,000,000.

She expresses a desire in her will that her body should be cremated and her ashes scattered to the winds.

Probate has been granted to Mr. D. H. Blake and Mr. F. G. Veux, of Messrs Wilkinson and Grist, with power of making a like grant to Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist.

Mrs. Stephens bequeaths her pearl necklaces upon trust to be divided in equal shares between Margaret Walker, Gladys Stephens and Sarah Elizabeth Ellis, and in addition directs that the first shall receive the sum of £500, and the last named £200.

Bequests to servants and employees who were in her employ at the time of her death include \$5,000 to the principal servant, \$2,000 to the No. 1 boy and a similar sum to the maid. To the cook \$700. To two other servants and two gardeners, \$500, each.

Donations to Charity.

Following are charitable bequests—St. Dunstan's Home for the Blind \$2500; Great Ormond Street Children's Hospital \$2500; Maternity Hospital, near Manchester Square, London, £100; Foundling Hospital, London £100; Pearson's Fresh Air Fund, 8 Henrietta Street, London, W.C. £100; Dr. Barnardo's Homes £100.

Kowloon City Home for the Blind \$1,000; Church Body \$1,000, to be employed in the repairing or building fund of St. John's Cathedral; Little Sisters of the Poor \$1,000.

One half of the residuary estate Mrs. Stephens bequeaths to Mrs. Kate Mumby, or in the event of her earlier death to her child or children on their attaining their majority. One quarter she allots to Mr. Frank Mumby with similar alternative, and the remaining quarter she directs shall be divided equally amongst the Alice Memorial Hospital, the Nethersole Hospital and the Ho Miu Ling Hospital.

The witness corroborated what the Inspector said about the meeting in the house in Jordan Road the next day. Witness added that before striking the defendant he denounced him as an imposter. He instructed his foiks to call in the police, hearing which, one of the defendant's companions apologized for what he had done.

The evidence of two other shop foiks was of a similar nature.

Mr. Hall submitted to his Worship that he had no case to answer as the complainant was not threatened at all. The fact that the complainant assaulted the defendant showed that there could not have been any "demand by menace" and he asked his Worship to find that his client had no case to answer.

Major Wilson pointed out that there must have been a threat otherwise the complainant would not have offered to go to the Police Station.

The case was adjourned until 12.15 to-morrow when the defence will be opened.

Residents in the Royal Borough of Kensington, W., are mourning the disappearance of a row of huge elm trees which stood just inside the grounds of Holland House, beside the Kensington road. The trees, which were of great age, have been cut down as a preliminary to building a block of flats on the site, and a remarkably beautiful street view has been spoiled.

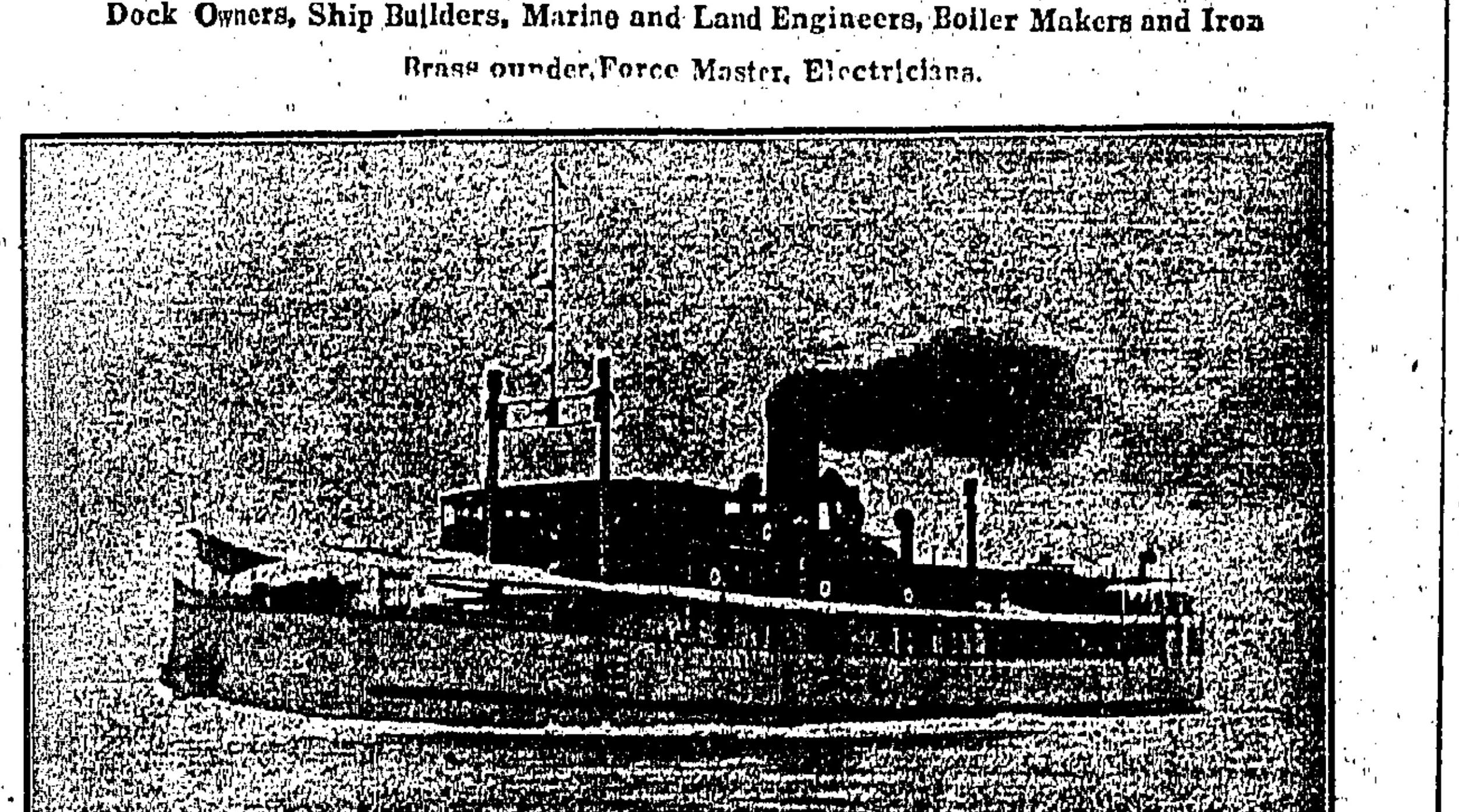
On Saturday, the Hongkong Baseball Club will play the Filipinos and on Sunday, according to Dick Shim, the "Tigers" will play the Japanese as arranged.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "MANIFESTO," HONGKONG

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T. S. S. "SIANG WO"

Passenger & Cargo River Steamer, built and engined at Kowloon Dock, by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., to the order of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. for service on the Middle Yangtze, Hankow-Ichang.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager:-

R. M. DYER, B. Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

IMPERSONATION.

ATTEMPT TO DEMAND MONEY FAILS.

A Chinese named Tang Kee was charged before Major C. Wilson yesterday afternoon with demanding the sum of \$500 by menaces from Chiu Shiu-kee, a merchant and shopowner doing business at various addresses in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Mr. A. E. Hall defended the prosecution was in the hands of Acting Inspector C. P. Fallon. Mr. D. McCallum watched the case on behalf of an interested party.

In outlining the case Inspector Fallon said: "The complainant in this case resides at 63 Praya East. He has a shop in Jordan Road called Man Kee and one in Canton Road. It is alleged that the defendant and two others went to Man Kee in Jordan Road and asked for the master happening to be in Hongkong at the time.

The master happened to be in Hongkong at the time. The defendant and two others went to Man Kee in Jordan Road and asked for the master. The master happened to be in Hongkong at the time.

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HOTELS.**THE HONGKONG**

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Hotel Launch meets all steamers.

Dining Room and Lounge now open to the Public.

PROF. C. THERESES

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MISS MARGUERITE SENOUR

will give Exhibition Dances every

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Tel. Add Victoria. Telephone C.373.

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Comfort, Convenience and Distinction.

HOTEL METROPOLE HOTEL BOA VISTA.

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UNDER THE SAME MANAGEMENT.

KOWLOON HOTEL**Premier Hotel in Kowloon**

Modern Toilet System.

Elevators and Telephones to each floor.

Smoking Room and Saloon Bar. First Class Billiard Table
Recently renovated throughout.

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Three minutes from Kowloon Wharf, Ferry and Railway Station. Entirely under English Management. Electric Light and Fans throughout. Every Room with Private Bath. Lounge, Bar and Billiard-Rooms. Unrivalled Cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Terms moderate. Special terms to families on application to Mrs. J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietress.

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"EUROPE"
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HOTEL
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After-dinner
dancing every
Tuesday, Thursday
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THE EUROPE HOTEL LTD.

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**THE NEW
OUR CABARET**in
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MURIES VARNA CHARLES MASON
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in the
The LITTLE revue with the BIG reputation
Booking now open at Moutries.
Prices \$3, \$2 & \$1.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by FREDERICK
PERCY FRANKLIN, at 1 and 3, Wyndham Street, in the City of
Victoria, Hongkong.

MAGISTRACY ASSAULT.**DISCHARGED HAWKER'S ALLEGATIONS.**

A Chinese hawker, who was discharged with a caution by Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, later returned to Court and complained that he was assaulted by the detective who had arrested him. He exhibited a slightly torn jacket as evidence of the rough handling he had been subjected to.

When called and questioned, the detective informed the Magistrate that the man's sister who was with the pair, insisted on having the bail money returned immediately. She raised her voice to such a high tone that, in order to silence her, he pushed her towards the stairs and ordered her to leave the premises, remarking that it was necessary for the defendant to sign the bail book first.

It was stated the assault took place in the sheriff's office, and that official, on being called, said that he was busy when the parties first entered but he had seen no actual assault.

Remarking that although the detective had used a certain amount of force there was insufficient evidence to warrant a charge of assault being preferred against him, the Magistrate dismissed the affair.

SHANGHAI FEARS FIGHTING.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Lieutenant of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek. A small amount of General Fan Shih-sang's mercenary soldiers who recently arrived from Kwangsi have also been ordered to the front.

Owing to the strict censorship, what is going on near the Hunan-Kwangtung border is not exactly known. The situation is believed to be tense, as judged by the number of troops leaving.

Mr. Tai Kwa-to has returned from Nanking nominally to resume the presidency of Chun Shan University, but it is understood that Marshal Chiang Kai-shek has sent him back to watch the movements of General Li Tsai-hsin, who has sent all the non-Cantonese troops to the front, while his own soldiers are stationed in Canton and neighbouring districts.

General Li Fu-lin's Sixteenth Division has been recalled from the Kiangsi-Kwangtung border, and is returning to headquarters in Honan. A rumour is current to the effect that both Generals Li Tsai-hsin and Li Fu-lin, being Cantonese, will drive out all the non-Cantonese troops from the province.

CHIANG REINFORCED.

1,000 Troops from Canton.

Shanghai, July 25. One thousand Chinese troops from Canton arrived in Shanghai by the Japanese steamer Nushan Maru on Saturday afternoon. They are believed to be reinforcements for General Chiang Kai-shek's Yangtze forces brought here at the urgent request of the Cantonese Commander-in-Chief in preparation for the struggle which is generally felt to be pending in the vicinity of Kiukiang: a struggle which it is believed is destined to decide the fate either of the Hankow or Nanking governments, or both, if the Northern forces should decide to sweep down upon the Cantonese while they are locked in a life and death struggle in which the fate of the Kuomintang will hang in the balance.

The Nushan Maru came upstream without incident and was berthed yesterday at the Tung Ka Doe wharf, Foochow. The troops remained on board throughout the day under circumstances which are believed to be anything but reassuring from the point of view of the health of Shanghai if the reports which were current yesterday, but which could not be confirmed at a late hour last night, are correct.

These reports had it that sickness had broken out on board the Nushan Maru among the troops and that a number of the men had died. The exact nature of the sickness, in the absence of a medical diagnosis, is better left unguessed. It was also reported on fairly reliable authority that a number of bodies of those soldiers who had succumbed to their illness had been dumped overboard into the harbour. One body was picked up by the River Police yesterday but whether it was that of a soldier or not could not be proved as it bore no uniform. It was delivered to the Native City. If any others were thrown overboard they were unaccounted for up to a late hour last night.

The Nushan Maru left port last night, its destination believed to be Nanking.

SNATCHER CAUGHT.**THE CATCHER HIGHLY COMMENDED.**

A snatcher was sentenced by Mr. E. Lindsell this morning to two months' hard labour and twenty strokes, on being convicted of snatching a gold-mounted rattan bangle off the wrist of a small Chinese girl in Queen's Road West near Sutherland Street.

The man's arrest was effected by a shop fokki who happened to hear the girl's cry and who gave chase and seized the man.

Mr. Lindsell sent for the fokki and addressed him thus: "You, I understand, chased and arrested this man. Your action is to be very highly commended. It is a very good thing and a very excellent example for the public. You have done well."

TRAMWAYS "DIVI."**INTERIM OF 60 CENTS.**

A notification to-day intimates that an interim dividend of sixty cents per share, payable on August 23rd, has been declared by the Hongkong Tramways, Limited.

The local weather forecast till noon to-morrow is:—"South-west or variable winds, moderate; fair to showery."

BRITAIN'S FOREIGN POLICY.

(Continued from Page 1.)

The Government would be ready to negotiate new treaties whenever they could find a Government which could speak, and discharge its obligations, in the name of China.

Policy Towards Russia.

In regard to Russia, Sir Austen Chamberlain declared, "We had no intention, and we have no intention, of pushing our difference any further."

The British Government would discuss any conditions that might be put forward by the Soviet Government for a resumption of diplomatic relations, but there must be such a change of mind on the part of the Soviet Government to enable us to believe that, if we admitted a Soviet Russia, it would conform to ordinary diplomatic and international usages.

Sir Austen Chamberlain also dealt with certain articles which had appeared in the French journal *Humanité*, attributing to Lord Crewe, the British Ambassador in Paris, communications with the Ukraine rebels, and alleging that Lord Crewe had professed British assistance in overthrowing Bolshevik rule in the Ukraine.

Sir Austen Chamberlain declared there was not a word of truth in the allegations whether they concerned Lord Crewe or any member of the staff of the Paris Embassy, or any member of the Government or circle of Government.

He characterised the statements of the *Humanité* as silly themselves, and dangerous.

While he professed no sympathy with the objects which the Soviet claimed as the purpose of its policy, and he detested its methods, he knew there was no sure way of strengthening that Government and rallying the Russian people behind it, than to take any action, or give countenance to any action, which seemed to threaten their national unity.—*British Wireless*.

KEEPER BITTEN BY A VIPER.**A NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.**

One of the London Zoo vipers evaded removal to the new reptile house by hiding in a crevice among the rocks of the now disused snake hill.

Finding it basking in the sun, Cyril Harwood, an assistant-keeper, attempted to capture it, but the viper bit him on the forefinger of the left hand.

He took little notice of the bite at the time, but later he was found in a state of collapse by another keeper with his hand swollen to twice its normal size. He was given an injection and sent to University College Hospital.

Fortunately Harwood was in splendid physical condition, a Zoo official told a *Daily Chronicle* representative; if he had been run down the bite might have proved fatal."

Harwood (who has now been discharged from hospital) was recently mauled by a tiger.

BAND CONCERT.**PROGRAMME FOR KOWLOON DOCK.**

The following is the programme to be given at the band concert at Kowloon Dock Bathing Beach on Sunday, by the full military band of the 1st Batt. Queen's Royal Regiment. (By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. G. Clarke, C.M.G., D.S.O. and Officers):—

March Symphonic Op. 18
Overture "Rosenthal"
Waltz "The Blue Danube"
Suite Four Indian Love Lyrics
Two Popular Numbers

1. "Hello Bluebird"
2. "My Cutie's Due"

Naval Patrol Britain's First Line Selection

Barcarolle from "The Tales of Hoffman"

Selection "Princess Charming"
Regimental March "Braganza"
God Save the King.

Conductor, Band Sergt. E. Manley,

NAVAL DEADLOCK.

(Continued from Page 1.)

equalise the British Empire and the United States in this class, all other cruisers to be divided into two classes, namely, 10,000 tonners in which the British Empire and the United States would each be limited to twelve, and Japan to eight, and the contemplated class already mentioned.

The maximum displacement of flotilla leaders would be 1,800 tons, and of destroyers 1,500 tons, with a maximum armament of 5-inch guns. Of the total destroyer class of tonnage, it was further proposed, 100 per cent. might be used vessels not exceeding 1,500 tons, but not over 16 per cent. of the total for flotilla leaders.

Submarines were to be divided into two classes, one between 1,000 and 1,800 tons and the other up to a maximum of 600 tons, their guns not to exceed 5-inches.

The maximum submarine tonnage proposed was, for the British Empire and the United States, 90,000, and for Japan 60,000, of which class A is limited to two-thirds of the total.

Except for the restrictions mentioned, the total tonnage could be allocated as each Power thought best for incorporation in a treaty, operating until 1936.—*Reuter*.

Optimism in Japan.

Tokyo, July 29. The Navy Minister, speaking to the Press, stated that no solution at Geneva could be obtained unless the total cruiser tonnage was fixed.

He believed, however, that a satisfactory solution would eventually be obtained.—*Reuter*.

No Surprise in London.

Later. The optimism of Sir Austen Chamberlain's guarded statement in the House of Commons on Tuesday was discounted by the unfavourable reception of his speech in Washington and hence the Anglo-American disagreement has not caused any surprise in London, notwithstanding the fact that much store was set on Mr. Gibson's hint regarding amenability to an agreement provided Britain and Japan agreed.

In this connexion it is noteworthy that the latest British proposals follow in broad lines the earlier Anglo-Japanese compromise. This is unfortunate, but in nowise tragic. There is no intention of Britain to build more ships than are essential and, even if there is no limitation treaty, there will still be limitation actually.—*Reuter*.

"Objectionable" Proposal.

Geneva, July 28. The American delegation declines to comment on the British proposals which will probably be referred to Washington.

Nevertheless, the proposal limiting the number of 10,000 ton cruisers to 12 and the restrictions respecting total tonnage to be allocated as each Power thinks best is particularly objectionable to the Americans, while the Japanese, though pessimistic, still hope that the Americans will become more accommodating.—*Reuter*.

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

The following are the replies to to-day's questions:

1. Mark Twain. 2. The Battle of the Nile;

3. Bombardment of Copenhagen; the Battle of St. Vincent; the Death of Nelson. 4. Cambria.

5. Father and son. 6. A race of people.

7. The Prince of Wales, admitted to the Order of St. Patrick.

8. The Prince of Wales, admitted to the Order of St. Patrick.

9. The Prince of Wales, admitted to the Order of St. Patrick.

10. The Prince of Wales, admitted to the Order of St. Patrick.

11. Swan-upping or swan-hopping.

12. In Central Italy.

13. The Roman Republic.

14. The Greeks in the Trojan War, whose voice</p